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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Eden Gets a Delicate Job

He Becomes Foreign Secretary

Task Will Center on Italy

Rome, Resentful, Will Play

If Only Hoover Liked Borah

Do Lindberghs Flee Threats?

BRITAIN makes Capt. Anthony Eden its Foreign Secretary, and commits to his development the most delicate piece of diplomacy in the world. The successor of Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, not even knowing whether he was to be retained in the service, realizes that he has yet to win to him a secure public opinion. Immediately he reaches out to modernize speedily the British forces at home and in Egypt in view of war peril, and plans cavalry and new tanks for Africa. Secretary Eden, the youngest Foreign Secretary since 1851, as soon as the Christmas festivities are past, must ascertain swiftly the exact support to Britain of each League element in the Mediterranean. What is flooding Eden's consciousness is the great and constructive statesmanship called for on Britain's behalf—He must meet the emergency if for no other reason than its immeasurable importance to the world.

* * *

¶ Paris's gloomy commentators were never more quick to say that with nothing in sight to pay off Mussolini, the end of the Italo-Ethiopian war is a very far cry. They doubt whether the League can go ahead with an oil embargo and steadily increasing sanctions. London is as fully aware of the difficulties as is Paris, but the new Foreign Secretary realizes that it is not to a task of extreme "realism" that he has been assigned. In fact, the "intangibles" almost dominate his undertaking. With slight resources, slight trading facilities and slight hopes at the moment, he is expected to arrange a genuine and satisfying settlement between Italy and Ethiopia. Yet in Christmas week the hopeful heart leaps toward rather than away from the primary proposition. It is in the light of Christmas that such marvels as are now expected take on their true hues and proportions. They are brought about by spiritual faith and spiritual recognition—And faith, as one of the greatest counselors of all has said, "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

* * *

¶ The League sees Anthony Eden, the "White Knight," assume control of British policy with a mandate to stop the Italo-Ethiopian war by international influence. League leaders see the issue of war or peace in Europe, hingeing on the success of League sanctions and backed by member nations, resting in his hand. Italy is both apprehensive and bitter over his appointment. Rome sees Eden's first duty as formulating in detail the British foreign policy for the most anxious times in postwar history. Italy anticipates armed resistance if it attacks any League states because of the sanctions siege. Rome believes the French Atlantic fleet will cruise within easy reach of the Mediterranean next month—Italy is not wholly happy, but accepts the situation and seems ready to work out with Eden the mysterious accomplishment that lies ahead.

* * *

¶ The United States has been extracting new thrills from the sheer powers of Senator William E. Borah and former President Herbert Hoover as campaign speakers. In recent days each has again and again made a definite impression, but the deepest definite impression up to date is that probably neither one of them today is a candidate for the Republican nomination. Mr. Borah has gone further in seeking the presidential nomination than ever before in a lifetime of politics. But the striking thing in the situation is that his move, typical of his whole career, is at the expense of the beliefs and hopes of Mr. Hoover whom he so effectively supported at Baltimore in 1928. It is conceivable that Mr. Borah and Mr. Hoover, could they come to terms, could together defeat Mr. Roosevelt. But the combination is an impossible one—What Mr. Hoover most dislikes today are probably the views of Mr. Borah.

* * *

¶ New York offers the strange news that Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh have hastened to leave America to take up permanent residence in England because they feel unsafe from the kidnaping of their young son Jon in the United States. Ever since the last birth precautions have been taken, but on a recent day he is said to have been photographed in the Lindbergh automobile while on his return home from school to show approaching him would be possible if the criminals desired it. He did not return to school, and his parents are now said in an altogether astonishing news item to have slipped away to England on a non-passenger steamer to find better home protection for the lad. If true, this story should immediately be taken up as a public challenge to the morale of the United States. The forces of law and order may have a great job to do—But probably they can show in 24 hours that they can develop ways and means to hold the Lindbergh baby safe.

Lindberghs On Way to England Where Kidnaping Is Unknown; Conflicting Reasons Are Given

Island's History Shows No Case of Abduction for Ransom on Records

LONDON, Dec. 23 (AP)—A copyright report by the New York Times that Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh are coming to England because of kidnap threats against their three-year-old son Jon focused attention on this island today as one of the world's safest places in which to live.

Kidnaping, as a criminal institution, is nonexistent in England. The records of Scotland Yard and the provincial police show not a single case of abduction for ransom during all the years that the comings and goings of England's law-breaking class has been set down in black and white.

A number of considerations operate not only against a kidnaper, but also against any others bent on violent crimes in the British Isles.

First, due to the strict regulations of the Government, coupled with stern supervision by police, the criminal in England has a difficult time obtaining a gun.

Second, escape from pursuing police, once a crime is committed, is a difficult matter in this "tight little isle." There are no state lines to hinder police, distances are not great and the nation's multitude of seaports are guarded closely.

Third, the Englishman is traditionally a law-abiding citizen.

In London and the metropolitan area, Scotland Yard has an efficient system of radio patrol cars prepared at all times to investigate any incident.

Fourth, justice is swift and sure in English courts. Once convicted, a criminal has little chance of escaping penalty. The home office, which has supervision of matters of appeals, pardons and commutation of sentences, usually deals stiffly with such cases.

Times Copyrighted Story Says Inadequate Protection Prompted Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh, with their infant son, Jon, are today aboard a small steamship en route to England for an indefinite sojourn under the British flag, it was learned here today following the publication by the New York Times of a copyrighted news report that they had gone there to seek protection against kidnapers who have threatened not only to steal their baby, but to murder him.

According to the Times, Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh have given up residence in the United States and propose to live in England permanently. This was denied by some of the friends of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh and by persons close to Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's mother.

On the other hand, Col. Henry Breckenridge, legal counsel for Colonel Lindbergh, and the Pan American Airways, of which Colonel Lindbergh is technical adviser, refused to deny the Times report; neither would they confirm it.

Threats

Prompting the decision by the Lindberghs to leave the United States were repeated threats, contained in letters, against their son, who is now three years old, the Times says. Many of the writers of these letters said that unless money was paid to them, the child would be kidnaped and murdered.

From its birth, the child has been carefully guarded, but, despite the precautions taken to safeguard him, neither Colonel nor Mrs. Lindbergh felt he was safe and were in constant apprehension lest something

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Plan Is Proposed To Divide Country In Regional Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Division of the United States into 10 or 12 regions for the purpose of attacking planning problems involving more than one state was proposed today by the National Resources Committee.

The committee made it clear that it was not recommending "Balkanization of America," but merely a better basis for co-operative use of state and federal powers on a subnational basis in planning for more efficient use of natural resources.

State names would not be dropped nor would their identity be submerged in the larger administrative unit. On the other hand, the National Resources Committee is of the opinion that the establishment of regional planning would overcome present lack of state powers to meet pressing problems of water use and control, land use, erosion, and mineral policies overlapping state lines.

Would Preserve Sentiment

Several different regional groupings are suggested, all of which would conform to existing regional consciousness and sentiments.

It is the committee's thought that the regional boundaries should be elastic so as to be extended or retracted as occasion arises.

In the oft-disputed "centralization" vs. "states' rights" question, the fact is often overlooked that major problem areas frequently overlap state boundaries, and yet cover only a part of the whole nation, the committee finds. "Production areas, manufacturing areas, lines of transportation, corn, cotton, citrus, coal, watersheds, and timber are no respecters of political boundaries, yet may create problems that require public attention," it is pointed out.

Not to Become States

Attention is called to various experiments in regional planning already under way in this country, as follows:

"Metropolitan centers have established planning agencies embracing part of several states, as in New York, Chicago and Washington. States have joined through informal agreements or compacts in creating interstate agencies, as in the famous Boulder Dam agreement and others.

"Interstate or regional planning commissions have been organized in the Pacific Northwest and in New England. The Tennessee Valley experiment is under way. The National Government has organized most of its departments on the basis of local districts, and has established agencies to deal with particular areas."

Behind the Budget

Second of Six Articles

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Japanese Slash Cotton Exports To U. S. Voluntarily

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—The Administration's trade agreements program marched ahead in two important respects over the week end.

Details of the reciprocal treaty with the Netherlands, just signed, revealed an enlarged market for American wheat flour and other products, together with lower duties into the United States for several Dutch specialties, of which the average citizen will most notice tulip bulbs, on which the duty is more than halved.

At the same time, the Japanese Government through Hirosi Saito, Ambassador to the United States, announces that it will voluntarily curtail exports of textiles to this country to "moderate levels." This agreement is intended to be a direct concession to the cotton textile industry, which has declared itself to be suffering severely from Japanese competition, against which it has urged imposition of an embargo, quotas, or prohibitive duties.

The Netherlands treaty is based

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

School Graft Story Is Told To Grand Jury

Foley Starts Sifting of Various Charges as the Hearing Opens

Boston Today—*also sees*—Stone abandon hope for reduced property taxes next year—Man face capital punishment in kidnaping which profited only 92 cents—Wincipaw load plane for Christmas flight to lonely lighthouses—Snow promised for Christmas—Pigeons discover feed headquarters.

***Schools*—Foley Opens Hearing Before Grand Jury**

Cryptically asserting he expected to show Boston "What kind of a school committee it has," District Attorney William J. Foley sent his first witness before a specially summoned Suffolk County Grand Jury at 10:25 this morning.

Before the first carolers begin their chants on Beacon Hill tomorrow night the district attorney expects to have a large portion of the charges—and rumors that have swirled about Boston's schools, shocking parents and citizens for three months, either dissipated or acted upon. Sixteen witnesses appeared before noon.

First witness called was Miss Catherine O'Neill, described as a telephone operator. It was understood that she related how a young woman cousin of hers was approached by a man who represented that he could secure her a favored place on the substitute-teachers roll for $50. Miss O'Neill, it was reported, sought out the reputed "bagman," asking him to protect her cousin from publicity in connection with the exposé begun in the newspapers.

The alleged "bagman" is then said to have called a phone number in the presence of Miss O'Neill. This number was purported to be that of an official. In the conversation, the "bagman" reputedly explained Miss O'Neill's fears. Assurances were given that everything would be hushed up.

Following Miss O'Neill was Miss Mary E. Brennan, a substitute school teacher, supposed to have been solicited by a "bagman" and led to call a meeting of teachers to raise funds for the purpose of limiting the number of names on the substitutes list.

Evidence was presented before the grand jury today by Frederick T. Doyle and Garrett H. Byrne, both assistant district attorneys. While they were closeted with the panel District Attorney Foley again questioned Dr. Charles E. Mackey and Frederick R. Sullivan, school committeemen. It was understood the district attorney wanted to know why certain aspects of the school affair had not been told him in previous questionings.

***Taxation*—Realty Relief Promise Pricked**

"A new tax has never yet been employed to reduce an existing tax in this State," said J. Sidney Stone,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Japanese Make Broad Impress on Philippines

Problems of the New Philippines

Second of Six Articles

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who as a guest of the Philippine Government, attended the Inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth.

The Philippines are certainly very near to Japan, as the Osaka Mainichi newspaper neatly demonstrated when it sent a good will plane to Manila for the Commonwealth inauguration. It was, after all, a day of wings over the Pacific, with the China Clipper on its way from San Francisco, and all that invisible hum of wings played a premonitory obbligato to the inaugural ceremonies.

The good will emissary, by the way, was an amiable Hawaiian-Japanese, educated at McKinley High School, Honolulu, and the University of California. That is the way your heads-up Japanese newspaper does things.

The story of Japan in the Philippines begins properly in Davao, their colony down on the magnificent island of Mindanao, where 65 per cent of the Japanese in the Philippines live, and work the richest soil in the archipelago, incidentally hiring as employees some 25,000 Filipinos.

There are only about 13,165 Japanese in Davao, and 21,616 in the islands, according to figures I checked from as different sources as the United States Army and the Japanese Foreign Office's Philippines bureau in Tokyo.

Since there are 13,055,220 people in the Philippines, the Japanese percentage to the total population is something over .00151. Not, as you will see, inundating. When I mentioned these figures to an American in Hawaii he whistled and said:

"What are the Philippines worried about? Wait until they get an actual Japanese majority of the population!"

There are 70,933 Chinese in the Philippines, 7725 Americans and 5453 Spaniards. I have no particular reason to doubt these Japanese figures, although plenty of Americans in the Philippines are convinced they are considerably higher. But volume, after all, is not the main problem.

If the Japanese story begins at Davao, then the Davao story begins—of all place—some 800 miles away, at Baguio, the pine-shaded, mile-high haven for weary empire-builders in northern Luzon. This resort, the American Simla, was built through the efforts of early American officials here—William Howard

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India's Richest Prince Invites Poor To Feast in Celebration of Jubilee

HYDERABAD, India, Dec. 23 (AP)—The premier Prince of India, reputed to be the world's wealthiest man, has ordered that the poor share next month in his silver jubilee observance.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, in accordance with the ancient custom of his house, directed that 1000 oxen and 10,000 sheep be slaughtered for the celebration of the twenty-fifth year of his rule, to be roasted for the less fortunate of his 14,000,000 subjects.

The Prince is widely known for his "thriftiness" although his income is estimated at anywhere from $2,500,000 to $50,000,000 a year—to say nothing of his vast underground stores of gold bars and precious stones.

His jewels alone are estimated at a value of $2,000,000,000. The Nizam, nevertheless, has a reputation for avoiding parties because of their expense, wearing his clothes until they can no longer be repaired and riding in a shabby coach—at the same time being known for his philanthropy.

This man of contradictions—who owns 50 marble palaces, yet lives "in almost Spartan simplicity," in the words of his Finance Minister, Sir Akbar Hydari—was the greatest single donor to the British war fund with a gift of $100,000,000.

Business Wins, And Ends 1935 On Profit Side

Secretary Roper Reports Only Utilities and Railroads Lagging

Auto Bonus Helps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Business losses, after mounting to $10,000,000,000 in 1932, the year of deepest depression, were reported today by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, to have been almost entirely eliminated in the year just drawing to a close.

The Commerce Secretary's annual stocktaking showed the business world on a more even keel than for a number of years. While 1934 was marked by irregular improvements, 1935 brought a "better balanced relationship in our whole national economy," according to Mr. Roper.

On the basis of available data, the secretary estimated that the national income paid out during the first half of the calendar year was between 5 and 10 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1934.

Business Profits Up

Business profits were found to have substantially increased, with earnings of industrial corporations in the latter half of the year at the highest level since 1930. Exceptions to the general increase in profits was noted in the earnings of the railroad and public utility industries.

The railroads were found to have been operating recently with a larger deficit than the year previous while profits in the public utility field remained about the same.

Pointing out that the gains of the year were "qualitative" rather than "quantitative," Mr. Roper listed among them the further improvement in the agricultural industry; signs of revival in the capital-goods industries, notably in the residential construction field, the latter part of the year.

Consumer Buys More

Widespread improvement is found in consumer purchasing, resulting in a somewhat better balance in production and distribution than existed in the preceding year; a better-balanced price structure, with farm products and raw materials advancing and prices of finished products remaining approximately unchanged; an improved banking structure capable of meeting all demands for credit; a reopening of the capital markets to the flow of funds, although refunding issues have predominated; a strong bond market, and considerable improvement in the real estate field.

Weak Spots Strengthened

"To summarize, the year brought a strengthening of many weak spots in the national economy and laid a basis for further progress toward satisfying the vast accumulation of needs which had been built up during the depression years," said the report.

A long list of new legislation held desirable by various bureaus of the department was published by the Secretary. Chief among the proposed laws were several measures designed to increase safety of sea travel. Other proposed shipping laws would displace indirect subsidies with direct aid and would include tramp ships in the definition of "common carriers."

Increased activity in the patent office was taken as a barometer of improving economic and industrial conditions.

Discussing the merchant marine, Secretary Roper declared: "There is an urgent and immediate necessity for the replacement of vessels of our merchant marine.

General Motors Leads Many Other Concerns On Christmas Bonuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—The country is well "around the corner" if the resumption by big business concerns of the payment of bonuses to their employees may be interpreted as an indication that the economic depression is over. Announcement today indicates that concerns having headquarters in New York will pay several million dollars to their workers tomorrow, with General Motors Corporation heading the list with "an appreciation fund" of $5,000,000.

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., linoleum manufacturers, simultaneously announced it would distribute more than $150,000 in a special Christmas bonus to approximately 2700 employees earning $2000 or less a year.

Italy Stunned by Choice Of Eden for Hoare Post; League Front Mobilizes

By a Staff Artist

Anthony Eden

Appointed as Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Rome Deplores Action as Swinging Europe Toward War

Mediterranean Bloc Lines Up With Britain

Imposition of Oil Embargo Believed Next Step for Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Dec. 23—Anthony Eden's appointment as British Foreign Secretary stunned everyone in Rome. It has given way to the greatest qualms, not only in Italian Government circles, but also among foreign diplomats here.

The impression prevailed today that Britain's policy in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict is inevitably leading to a European war. Some people went so far as to say that with Mr. Eden at the Foreign Office in London this would come in a short time.

Charged With Grudge

Mr. Eden is considered here to be a vain, ambitious statesman, who has nursed a personal grudge against Benito Mussolini ever since the Italian Premier rebuffed him last spring. He is generally called "Italy's Public Enemy No. 1," and his mere presence at the British Foreign Office is believed an obstacle to any specific solution of the conflict. The news of his nomination as Sir Samuel Hoare's successor has made Italians aware that Britain is still wholly behind the League and the policy of sanctions.

A week ago the Italian Government had the impression that the British had weakened in their determination to stop the East African war. It was thought that the British people were tired of war problems and wanted to return to a more normal situation. This illusion has been dispelled by the fate of the "Hoare-Laval peace plan." Mr. Eden's appointment has brought the Italians back to reality.

Italy's Press Indignant

It seems difficult for Rome to understand the ultimate aim of British policy. The people here question what Britain can do in the way of sanctions, if an oil embargo is made practically impossible, as Prime Minister Baldwin has indicated it. But it is felt that Foreign Secretary Eden will do everything to prevent the Italians from winning the war in Ethiopia, and it is feared the policy will result in a clash between Italy and Britain, maybe even bringing a general conflagration in Europe and eventually social revolution and Bolshevism.

The Italian press has reported Mr. Eden's appointment with the greatest indignation. Il Piccolo says: "In the name of peace, the sanctionists gallop toward intransigence and toward a new conflagration in Europe."

New Foreign Secretary Works for Arms Pool Behind League Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 23—The appointment of Mr. Anthony Eden, former Minister for League Affairs, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, succeeding Sir Samuel Hoare who resigned over the "Hoare-Laval Peace Plan," has stirred general enthusiasm.

The appointment is hailed not only as a sign that Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's administration is finding its feet again but also as proof that Great Britain really intends to stand by the League of Nations—with the proviso that the League shows like readiness to stand by Britain. If, as expected, a basis of collective action can be worked out, the next step will probably be the intensification of peaceful pressure to bring the Italo-Ethiopian war to an end. This naturally involves the resumption of discussion, in due course, for the imposition by the League of the much-mooted oil embargo against Italy.

Collective Front First

Construction of a real collective front to resist any threat of war in the Mediterranean and settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian difficulties are expected to be the two first tasks undertaken by Mr. Eden in his new post as Foreign Secretary.

From the internal viewpoint Mr. Eden's appointment is regarded as the end of a period in which there was a clear-cut distinction between Britain's foreign policy and the League policy.

The appointment is generally popular except on the anti-Sanctionist front, represented in the press by the Beaverbrook and Rothermere papers, the Morning Post and Observer. It was hailed with a sigh of relief by opposition papers, which feared that the dual policy of the last few months would be continued.

Others Also Pro-League

In reality, Mr. Eden is probably no more, though certainly no less, firm for a sanctions policy than either of the two other possible candidates mentioned for the post, namely, Sir Austen Chamberlain and his half-brother, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the latter being Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Austen is pro-League, being at present one of the most active members of the League of Nations Union executives.

Despite the country's satisfaction at Mr. Baldwin's choice, it is unde-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Dec. 23

Eden—Appointment Strengthens League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London—With Anthony Eden in office as Foreign Minister, the indescribable confusion of the past days seemed to slip away like an old garment, and Britain hopefully resumed its singleness of purpose in laboring for the League Covenant.

Mr. Eden had a trump card with which to win the smaller states away from their disillusionment and back to progressive sanctions. He personally had negotiated promises of military support from Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Turkey and Greece, in the event of Italian attack. France, it was believed, could not hold out against this array of its allies on whom it depends for maintaining the status quo, and is expected to enlarge its military pledges in due time.

The triumph of reassurance here, among both Government and Opposition circles, is undoubtedly for Mr. Eden rather than the Baldwin Cabinet for the most part. The Cabinet, observers say, will have to rebuild its prestige by hewing to the League line, or make further personnel changes.

Italy

Rome—There is little attempt to conceal Italy's dismay at the appointment of Mr. Eden to the British Foreign Office. The name of Eden here represents all that Italy has sedulously been taught to detest in British policy. There is renewed talk of possible war with Britain flung out by the press, but somewhat guardedly, it was noticed. Dark days are admittedly ahead both in respect to resisting sanctions and to stepping up the pace of the Ethiopian war. Some even concede that another winter of war in Ethiopia may be necessary, in view of the slow progress to date.

The League

Geneva—At no time has Premier Mussolini been placed so definitely on the run, it is agreed here. What appears to be a chastened renewal of League sentiment on the part of the British Government, taken with reports of great alarm at Rome, point to one conclusion in the view of most League circles: that the temporary setback through the Hoare-Laval plan has been converted into a notable confirmation of how strong is the League idea.

France

Paris—France still hesitates in the face of Britain's new demands. It is understood here that the British want a concentration of naval and air forces at key points, not a formal mobilization, where they would be held poised for immediate aid to Britain, in the event of attack. Premier Laval maintains the risk of provoking war by such a move is greater than the alternative threat to League prestige. He faces the Parliament Friday on this basis. Parliament will decide.

Collective front mobilizes: Page 1.

Yugoslavia—Premier Faces Stiff Opposition

Belgrade—The Yugoslav Cabinet, with two ministers resigned and replaced, was headed for more rather than less troubles, the Associated Press reports. There were several embarrassing fish in the kettle:

1. Sanctions, backed by Premier Stoyadinovitch, are pinching trade, and evoking resistance from the conservatives.
2. The violent anti-Yugoslav propaganda that has broken out in Bulgaria is traced by some to alleged financing by Yugoslav money of a liberal movement in Bulgaria.
3. The ever-vocal Croats continue their pressure for more local self-government.

The Cabinet replacements were Marko Kosulc for Milosh Bobitch as Public Works Minister, and Dragisa Zvetkovitch for Mirko Komnenovitch as Physical Training Minister.

Recovery—Reported in Industry and Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—Secretary of Commerce Roper brought together all the threads of recovery that have been observed piecemeal on all sides. In the last year he saw:

Further improvement of agriculture, signs of action in the long-submerged capital-goods industry, broad rises in consumer purchasing power with the national income up 5 to 10 per cent in the first half of the year, a strong bond market and opening of the flow of funds into investment, considerable real-estate improvement, a more balanced price structure, with farm prices more in accord with industrial prices.

Business red ink almost eliminated: Page 1.
New York sees many holiday bonuses: Page 1.

NRA—Remnant of Force Transferred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The NRA curtain that rose with such a blare of trumpets in the dramtic summer of 1933 was quietly rung down when President Roosevelt signed an executive order transferring NRA to the Commerce and Labor Departments. The transfer will take place Jan. 1.

Actually, of course, NRA was ended last spring by the Supreme Court, but a husky shell of employees and advisory functions lingered on. Many of these workers now go to the two designated departments. The divisions of review, business co-operation, and the advisory council hold their jobs until April 1, when the NIRA expires. The consumers'

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Way Is Open to Quick Supreme Court Rulings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—The Supreme Court broke a precedent, and took action today, which shows that it is possible to tell whether a law is a law, a few months after enactment.

Critics have recently been denouncing procedural methods by which years elapse before important enactments of Congress reach their final constitutional test.

As though in direct answer to such critics, the Supreme Court agreed today to decide the constitutionality of the Guffey Coal Act less than a month after its effective enforcement date and before enforcement machinery is completed. A constitutional ruling is thus made possible within a few months, which is believed to break precedents for prompt action.

Both Sides Agree

The court agreed to take the case directly before it at the request of the Government, and attorneys for J. Walter Carter, head of the Carter Coal Company. The court also agreed to hear two Guffey test cases appealed from the Federal District Court in Louisville, Ky., where a federal judge upheld the act in all its phases.

The Supreme Court's action covers the second of two major labor cases now before the federal judiciary, besides making an important addition to procedural discussions.

The other labor case is the Wagner Labor Disputes Act. This law was declared unconstitutional by Judge Merrill E. Otis of the District Court of Kansas City, Saturday. The law was passed July 5, 1935. An effort is expected to rush this case to the Supreme Court, but in the normal rate of appeal procedure it may be months or years yet before the constitutionality is finally decided. In the meantime just such a legal tangle may develop as now surrounds the utility control law.

Example of TVA Case

Last week the Supreme Court heard arguments on the TVA case. This law was passed almost three years ago, but it has just reached argument before the final tribunal. Like the AAA processing tax cases, millions of dollars and thousands of lives have come to be vitally affected by the TVA enactment.

However, lacking a quick decision by the courts, nobody yet knows whether they really are laws, or are just so much legislative verbiage. Demands have been growing in the capital for a system which would bring a quicker judicial answer on these matters which are of increasing importance.

The Supreme Court's action in the Guffey case today apparently is the high tribunal's own contribution to the matter. It shows a procedural method by which a quick test may be reached, if there is agreement among the interested parties. It shows how rapidly the machinery may be made to whirl if all sides are willing to turn the crank.

Not Saved by Subterfuge

As to the decision on the Wagner bill before Judge Otis, it rules that Congress has no authority to regulate labor relationships in manufacturing. Legislative efforts to do this—if Judge Otis's views are accepted by the higher courts—means that Congress has just run up once more into the blind alley of unconstitutionality in its repeated effort to aid labor by legislation.

The same fate was true of its child labor law, and of half a dozen other bills that have been hailed contemporaneously as "magna chartas" for labor but which always met a judicial fate not reserved for King John's document.

Senator Wagner sought to avoid such a fate by shielding his law under the interstate commerce clause; but this effort was merely a subterfuge, Judge Otis ruled. The act treats the laborer as a "recently emancipated slave," he charged in a caustic opinion.

The purpose of the Wagner Act was to insure the right of workers in a plant or factory to collective bargaining with employers. The Otis decision throws out such a right, in so far as the Federal Government is responsible for enforcing it.

Radio Corporation Must Face Jury In $15,000,000 Suit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Radio Corporation of America lost today in the Supreme Court its protest against trial by jury of a $15,000,000 antitrust damage suit brought by the Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts.

In a unanimous opinion by Justice Cardozo, the court affirmed the ruling last spring by the First Circuit Court of Appeals which ordered trial by jury of the issues in the suit.

The Raytheon Company brought the suit in 1931 in the Massachusetts Federal District Court, claiming RCA had violated the antitrust laws and destroyed its business by a patent monopoly.

RCA produced a purported agreement which it claimed blocked the $15,000,000 suit. It said Raytheon had accepted a radio tube patent license and exemption from $1,500,000 royalties. Raytheon said this was obtained under "economic duress" and did not halt the damage suit.

The Massachusetts federal judge denied a jury trial and held the agreement released RCA from the damage suit.

This was reversed by the Circuit Court which held facts regarding the agreement and release should be submitted to a jury.

The Government lost today in a tax dispute with the New York Central Railroad involving more than $1,000,000 revenue in similar suits now pending.

The court refused to review the opinion of the Second Federal Circuit Court last Aug. 19 which ruled against the Government on two points and against the railroad on a third.

The Government asserted the Circuit Court erred in holding that the New York Central could deduct losses on bond issues as they matured when the bonds had been floated at discounts by other railroads which the Central acquired later.

As was expected, the court today handed down no decisions in new-deal cases already argued.

Four minor opinions were read before adjournment until Jan. 6.

'Roll River' Wins State Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Mayflower Cup, awarded annually by the North Carolina State Literary and Historical Association for the best piece of creative writing, went this year to James Boyd for his new book, "Roll River." The award was made at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the association, held in Raleigh.

U. S. and Britain Resist Japanese Wedge on Navies

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 23—The repeated efforts of the Japanese delegation to drive a wedge between the British and American naval positions during the opening weeks of the naval conference have made it perfectly clear that the final outcome after the holiday recess will depend more on the success or failure of this move than on any other factor.

The Japanese have two reasons for thinking their efforts may prove successful. First is the fact that the British naval experts concede the inability of the British navy alone to handle the Japanese in far eastern waters.

This being the case there is a minority section of British official opinion which feels that unless they can get a specific undertaking from the United States for assistance in the event of trouble with Japan, the better part of valor is to conciliate Japan even at the expense of American relations if that is necessary.

Second is the fact that opinion at the British Admiralty is less concerned over continuation of the 5-5-3 ratios for capital ships than is the United States Navy Department. Support which the American delegation receives from the British on this point is motivated more by a sense of common interest with American naval policy than by intrinsic interest in maintenance of the ratios.

Japan Watches United States

The Japanese delegates have indicated an unmistakable feeling that the United States constitutes a more dangerous threat to them than does Britain. While they have consistently refused to recognize that American naval needs are greater in any respect than Japanese, they have indicated a willingness to accept a naval strength somewhat less than the British.

In other words the Japanese doctrine of "a common upper limit" when interpreted becomes primarily a demand for absolute parity with the United States. It is unmistakable that Japan has little corcern about what France and Italy build, and that she would even view a British navy larger than her own or the American with some equanimity.

Tokyo Favors Bilateral Talks

Against this background the purpose of successive Japanese efforts to transform a general conference of all five naval powers present into a series of bilateral discussions becomes apparent. Virtually all the Japanese proposals made in conference have encountered joint and firm Anglo-American opposition. The British have been particularly careful to make it plain that they stand firmly behind the Americans on all questions of relative naval strength.

The Japanese delegates quite naturally feel that if they could deal with the British and Americans separately they might take advantage of the two factors first mentioned in this dispatch and gain thereby some concessions from the British in private which could never be gained in public.

British Act Carefully

The British have done everything possible to avoid even the appearance of any private dealings with the Japanese. For example, official British government circles have hinted strongly to the English writers on the naval conference here that it would be a great mistake and possibly damaging to British interests to encourage the Japanese hopes in any way, or conversely to write anything which might make the American delegates fear some independent understanding between the British and Japanese.

As far as can be determined, all indications are that this Anglo-American "common front," which has evolved without deliberate intent, against Japanese demands for naval parity will be maintained consistently throughout the conference and be strongly reflected in whatever results are achieved. Whatever the minority in the Foreign Office and Admiralty may feel about the desirability of conciliating the Japanese, the majority opinion is strongly committed to co-operation with the United States.

Avoid Appearance of Break

The dominant tendency in British circles is to feel that British interests in China and the Far East generally stand or fall with those of the United States. It follows from this premise that any admission of a breach between British and United States opinion would play into the hands of a power which might be regarded as a common opponent.

Therefore the British tendency in the naval conference deliberations thus far has been to back up the American position at every point, and, in fact, to take the lead more often than not, although in so doing it has in several instances meant a stand by the British for something which they did not consider of major importance.

Parity in Submarines

The most important example of this which has developed has been in regard to relative strength in capital ships. The United States has already granted Japan parity in submarines and more than a 5 to 3 ratio in cruisers, but has consistently opposed any similar concession in battleships.

The British Admiralty is of the opinion that a theoretical grant even of parity in this category would be almost harmless. Every existing Japanese battleship will be obsolete by 1942. It is considered highly unlikely that Japan could or would attempt to replace all of her nine capital ships by that time.

Trained Personnel Lacking

Even if an effort should be made to replace the nine, the possibility of an increase in the number is far more remote, since it would require an increase in trained personnel which the British naval experts estimate would require more time than would the actual construction of the ships.

While the same factors would tend to keep the British and American line-of-battle fleets at their present figure of 15 each, it is believed that both would be in a somewhat better position to increase their capital ships than the Japanese. In other words, British naval circles consider the Japanese demand for theoretical parity far less of a real threat than it has generally been assumed to be in American circles.

Nevertheless the British delegates have supported the American opposition on this point at every turn.

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League Front Forms Behind Eden

(Continued from Page 1)

nlable that the Prime Minister's personal prestige has been severely jolted. It is expected, however, that the Cabinet, as now constituted, will gradually re-establish its position, though most prophets expect further reconstruction in a few months' time.

Eden at Sandringham

Mr. Eden, who is the youngest minister to hold the position since Lord Granville in 1851, performed the ceremony known as "kissing hands" at Sandringham today.

As soon as the Christmas festivities are over, British envoys in Europe are expected to renew the soundings already begun to find out what different League members are prepared to put into a common pool of armed forces, if Premier Mussolini of Italy should launch an attack against any one of the sanctionist states.

As already stated in the Monitor, first inquiries, made some weeks ago, were not very encouraging. But the week end showed a remarkable reversal. The Balkan Entente and the Little Entente both pledged themselves to help not only in their collective capacities but as individual states.

Small Powers Line Up

It is understood in this connection that Greece is already prepared "in principle" to allow the British fleet to use her harbors on Crete and on the mainland. Turkey makes her co-operation dependent on being allowed the right to re-fortify the Dardanelles which were demilitarized under the Treaty of Lausanne. Turkey has several times sought to gain this right by appeal to Geneva but always at the last moment withdrew the proposal owing to opposition from Britain.

Small Powers Will Line Up

Such matters will need careful and perhaps delicate negotiations, but it is confidently believed there will be no insurmountable difficulty about the formation of such a common front from the side of the smaller powers.

Spain still hangs back, but the chief problem is France. It is thought, however, that even French reluctance will not be proof against pressure from the united bloc of all her European allies on whom she has depended since the war in building up her defense against a possible aggression from Germany.

Hoare Aroused Egypt

An equally pressing task facing Mr. Eden is the situation in Egypt. Egyptian opinion has been considerably rattled by the speech which Sir Samuel Hoare made at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, Nov. 8, when he declared that the British view is that the 1923 constitution for which all Egyptian politicians had been contending is unsuited to Egyptian conditions. Sir Samuel afterward concurred in restoration of the 1923 Constitution but the "United Front" in Cairo is now clamoring for the settlement of all the outstanding issues between Britain and Egypt.

Since both countries realize that Anglo-Egyptian co-operation is essential if there should be trouble in the Mediterranean, it is thought that both will be ready for compromise.

German Press Hopes Eden Will Aid Revision Of League Covenant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 23—The career of Anthony Eden reads like a fairy tale, says the German press, which is greatly impressed that such a young man should be entrusted with such a momentous post.

The Völkischer Beobachter, leading National Socialist newspaper, observes that with his appointment, Prime Minister Baldwin has taken much of the wind out of his opponents' sails, both inside and outside of the Cabinet, thus slightly improving the prospects of overcoming the crisis. Berlin newspapers foresee a vigorous prosecution of the sanctions policy and assume that Mr. Eden's appointment will not be pleasing to Rome where the Paris peace proposals were becoming acceptable.

The Frankfurter Zeitung welcomes the appointment on the ground that Mr. Eden understands thoroughly and at first hand the German standpoint on all European questions.

It is difficult to see, the Frankfurter Zeitung continues, how far Mr. Eden's sympathies are with Germany, but it is gratifying that he deals with political realities and is not merely a League idealist.

Germany thus views Mr. Eden's appointment with tentative approval, beneath which runs a vein of hope that the new British Foreign Secretary may be found to favor a thorough revision of the League Covenant.

Mediterranean Powers Agree to Back Britain; France Still Hestitates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 23—The appointment of Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary in London brought France sharply back to the fundamental issue of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict—namely, is the League system of collective security to be applied and enforced? Or is it to be rendered impotent and negative by French unwillingness to take a firm stand once and for all against Italian aggression in Ethiopia?

Laval Confers

This essential issue is subject to significant diplomatic developments here. Premier Pierre Laval conferred successively today with Vittorio Cerruti, Italian Ambassador, Nicholas Politis, the Greek Minister, and Dr. Tewfik Aras, the Turkish Foreign Minister.

With all three of these Mediterranean diplomatists Premier Laval is understood to have discussed the problem recently posed anew by the British Government: whether the Mediterranean powers are prepared to take definite steps to come to Britain's assistance in the event of an Italian attack on the Royal Navy, provoked by the application of sanctions.

Both Turkey and Greece, as well as Yugoslavia, it is reported at Paris, have already sent affirmative replies to London. France, on the other hand, still hesitates.

Britain Wants Action

M. Laval, it is recalled, has already given Britain his formal assurance of assistance in case of a Mediterranean attack. But this time Britain asks for something more concrete than assurance: it wants a specific promise that the French navy and air force will be held in readiness in strategic positions where assistance could be immediate and effective. M. Laval has hitherto answered this demand with the objections that to put the French naval and air forces on a war footing would require at least partial mobilization—France's defence force being on the conscript basis—and that he is unwilling to take such a step. Britain, however, is understood to be asking not mobilization but concentration of the French Atlantic squadron in the Mediterranean. In this connection the reported departure of several units from Brest to begin maneuvers off the northwest coast of Africa may, it is thought, prove significant.

It's Up to France

Britain with Mr. Eden as her Foreign Minister is believed here to be determined to push on with plans for an oil embargo if—but only if—other Mediterranean powers give real assurance of their active co-operation. Thus the decision whether sanctions against Italy are to be rendered effective and her aggression repressed as well as condemned is once again squarely put to France.

The French Government's response depends largely on the evolution taken by the political situation here this week and particularly on the outcome of the French Chamber's debate on Friday.

M. Laval maintains that the immediate risk of extending the Italo-Ethiopian conflict into a European war by applying the oil embargo is greater than the danger of weakening the League. Friday's debate is expected to show whether a majority of the French nation shares this attitude.

The Mother Church Chimes to Play Carols

TWO half-hour periods of Christmas carols and hymns will be played on the chimes of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 7 and 10 p. m., eastern standard time.

PWA Builds Arch Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESCOTT, Ariz.—Last concrete is being poured for a $60,000 dam in Willow Creek, a few miles north of Prescott, which is to impound 8000 acre-feet of water for farms in Big Chino Valley. Engineers call it one of the thinnest dams of the arch type to be found. At bedrock it is only 9½ feet thick and at the top, 80 feet above, the thickness is 3½ feet. Over-all length is 120 feet. The project is financed with a PWA loan.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

division, which goes to the Labor Department, lasts until June 30, 1937—theoretically—because it was set up under the Emergency Appropriation Act.

Japan—Launches Small, Fast Aircraft Carrier

Kure, Japan— Japan launched the latest word in smaller aircraft carriers in the Green Dragon, 10,050 tons and capable of 30 knots, the Associated Press reports. Japan has called for abolition of aircraft carriers at the London Naval Conference, but there is virtually no possibility that the United States would be willing to give up this and other types of long-range fighting ships, at present. A sister ship to the Green Dragon, under construction, will give Japan five aircraft carriers, if the oldest in operation is scrapped as now planned.

Neutrality—Called Effective Only When Armed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York— General Pershing and Bernard Baruch would settle the neutrality problem in this way:

Pass a law taking the profits out of war. This would "be worth more than a standing army of 1,000,000 men."

Make another law mobilizing industry under full executive dictatorship in time of war. "A state of armed neutrality can preserve its neutral character easier than unarmed neutrality."

The two men, taking the current issue of the American Legion Monthly for their forum, claimed no nation would challenge American "neutral rights" as Germany did in the early war days, if it thought the United States would fight.

Air France—Plans Mail Only to South America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris— The experimental French air-mail service of the Air France Line across the south Atlantic to South America, will be regularized on Jan. 5. No passengers will be carried, however, leaving the German Graf Zeppelin the only carrier of passengers in that field.

In Ethiopia—Rome Reports Success

Rome (AP)— The repulse of 5000 Ethiopians attacking Italy's northern forces was reported in the official Government communiqué. The announcement read:

"An Ethiopian column with a strength of 5000 warriors attacked our lines in the region of Addi Abbi, marching toward the north. Our national and Eritrean troops counter-attacked vigorously. The enemy, favored by the terrain, attempted to resist. The fighting was very bitter. The enemy was finally repulsed and turned in flight, followed by Eritrean detachments."

Palestine—Jews Object to New Democratic Council

Jerusalem— Despite the intense opposition of Jewish leaders, the Democratic Council for Palestine was put into operation by decree of British High Commissioner Wauchope. If Jews refuse to serve on the Council, according to the Jewish Telegraph Agency, the High Commissioner will name British to the available seats.

The Legislative Council, as the new governing body is called, is to consist of 14 Arabs, 7 Jews and 4 British—a proportion based on the population ratios of these groups. Wide veto powers, however, are vested in the High Commissioner, preserving the British upper hand in case of necessity. Thus the Arabs control 50 per cent of the vote, the British hold the veto power, and the Jews are left without any control of the territory they are trying to settle and rebuild for their people, in the face of strong Arab opposition. For this reason the Jews, according to their leaders, will refuse to participate in the Council.

Lindberghs Set Sail for England

(Continued from Page 1)

happen to him. This uneasiness became acute when, recently, according to the Times report, Jon was being taken by automobile from his nursery school to his home and a large automobile containing several men came close alongside, forcing it to stop.

Cameras Clicked

"Men jumped down," the report continues. "A teacher accompanying the little lad clutched him tightly. Suddenly cameras were thrust into the child's face and clicked. Then the visitors jumped into their machine and sped away, leaving a badly frightened teacher and little boy. Since then Jon has not been to school."

It was then that Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh decided to seek safety in England, the Times indicates.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh will not give up their American citizenship, although they are prepared to live abroad permanently, believing that "the English have greater regard for law and order in their own land than the people of any other nation in the world," the Times says.

Only Passengers

The Lindberghs left their home in Englewood secretly and unaccompanied. There were no goodbys save to the immediate family and even the name of the vessel aboard which they are journeying to England was not disclosed. They are the only passengers aboard the steamship.

This vessel, it was learned today, is a small cargo ship which will not reach its destination until about New Year's Day, or possibly later.

In contradistinction to the Times report, friends of the Lindbergh and Morrow families denied today that Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh had quit the United States for good, declaring they had gone abroad only to be out of the United States until the excitement attendant on the Bruno Hauptmann case had subsided. Hauptmann is now in the New Jersey state prison in Trenton under sentence of capital punishment for the kidnaping and murder of the Lindbergh's first child, Charles A. Lindberh Jr., the United States Supreme Court having refused to review the case. Hauptmann's execution is set for next month.

Holiday Trip?

Verisimilitude was lent to these denials when it was said at the Englewood home of Mrs. Morrow that the Lindberghs had merely gone away for a holiday trip, and by dispatches from Detroit, where Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, mother of Colonel Lindbergh, said she knew nothing of any plans by her son to move his family to England. John C. Lodge, Detroit city councilman and one-time Mayor of that city, who is an uncle of Colonel Lindbergh's, also was quoted as saying he knew nothing of any intention by his nephew to establish a home outside the United States.

Whatever may be the intention of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh regarding residence abroad, one thing was apparent to everyone here today; namely, that their movements are cloaked with an impenetrable secrecy—a secrecy greater even than in which Colonel Lindbergh has moved since his return to the United States after his transatlantic flight in 1927, which made him one of the most famous men in the world.

It was regarded as probable that Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, with their son, would go to the home of Mrs. Lindbergh's brother-in-law, Aubrey Neil Morgan, in Cardiff. Mr. Morgan was the husband of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Morrow Morgan, Mrs. Lindbergh's sister.

Police See Kidnaping, Victim Freed in Chase

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23 (AP)— Two men, surprised in the act of kidnaping an elderly retired Newark diamond merchant today, opened fire on three detectives and escaped. Their car was found half an hour later, the kidnap victim, bound and gagged and lying in the rear of the machine.

The abandoned car carried New York license tags.

Lieut. John Sweeny and Detective Frank Echeneck and Louis Beck of the racket squad were patrolling Walnut Street near McCarter highway when they saw the kidnapers. At the moment the two men were forcing William Keer, of 75 Walnut Street, into their car.

Reich Decree Bars Jews As Hospital Staff Chiefs

BERLIN (AP)—A decree issued by the Minister of Interior barred Jewish physicians and surgeons from heading the staffs of public or cooperative hospitals after March 31.

Jewish physicians also were prohibited from serving as supervisors of public health insurance. The decree, it was explained, was intended to clarify laws which bar Jews from holding public offices.

Senator Thomas D. Schall

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)— Thomas D. Schall, blind Minnesota Republican Senator, who passed on yesterday of injuries received in an automobile accident near here Thursday night, was elected to the Senate in 1924 as a Republican. He first came to Congress as a member of the House in 1916, making his campaign at that time as an independent. In private life he was a lawyer.

Famous in his college days as an orator, he began speaking for friends seeking office and in 1916 he sat in the national House of Representatives.

His blindness never caused him to give up horseback riding, target shooting and other sports. He would take a horse over a hurdle by having an attendant signal distances with buzzers and bells and used a similar system in target practice.

On the Senate floor, he was so vitriolic in his attacks on President Roosevelt that Vice-President Garner once ordered him to "conduct himself according to the rules."

Ellsworth Rescue Planes Off

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The State Department announced two rescue expeditions started Saturday from opposite sides of Antarctica in an attempt to aid Lincoln Ellsworth, missing explorer, and his Canadian pilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon.

Putting a Crimp in Candy

By a Staff Photographer

And That's How Christmas Candy Is Made

Upper Left—Dr. Philip B. Laskey, Marblehead (Mass.) Dentist, Who Invented the Candy Crimper. Upper Right—The Original Candy Crimper Invented by Dr. Laskey 50 Years Ago. Below—J. S. Robinson Putting Candy Through the Crimper in the Old Girdler Stacey Shop in Marblehead

Textile Exports to U.S. Reduced by Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

principally on an even exchange between the two countries. The Netherlands has long been a low-duty country, but in recent years special restrictions have been introduced which impeded trade. Therefore the Netherlands Government, while agreeing to lower certain duties, and to bind others to their present levels or not to apply new duties, makes its major concession in contracting to purchase American wheat flour and milling wheat in quantities no less than 5 per cent of consumption in each category. It is stipulated, however, that the American flour must be of a quality and price competitive with other foreign offerinfis.

Duty Reductions

Total American imports from the Netherlands in 1934 amounted to $25,582,045. Of these, the United States promises to leave 66.3 per cent on the free list; to continue the present rate of duty on 0.1 per cent to reduce the duty less than 35 per cent on 20.1 per cent; between 36 and 49 per cent on 0.7 per cent; and 50 per cent on 12.8 per cent of the trade.

The United States now buys about as much as it sells to the Netherlands in Europe, but on the surface produces an "unfavorable" balance of trade by buying more from the Dutch colonial possessions than it sells to them. These purchases, however, are of raw materials which are all fabricated in the United States, thus producing economic activity to a considerable extent offsetting the "unfavorable" balance.

Tobacco Rates Cut

The greatest concession made by the United States is to lower the duty on wrapper tobacco from $2.275 a pound to $1.875 a pound until June 30, 1936, and to $1.50 a pound thereafter. The State Department's analysis of the treaty points out that this tobacco "is only grown in the Connecticut Valley and under artificial shade on the Georgia-Florida boundary. It adds: "Our climatic and other conditions are not nearly so favorable for the production of wrapper tobacco as are those of Sumatra, where artificial shade is not needed."

Binder and filler tobaccos are grown over much wider areas in the United States, and the reduction in duty will enable them to sell the finished product at a more attractive price.

Tariff on Bulbs

But the most interesting concession is on flower bulbs and vegetable seeds. American amateur gardeners in 1933, a low year, imported $399,000 worth of Dutch bulbs, but actually paid a duty of $266,000 on them. The added duty paid by American consumers was more than the total value of the entire domestic crop of tulip bulbs, according to the State Department.

Other interesting products are also benefited: Edam cheese and sauerkraut, onions pickled in brine, chemicals and spices, cordage, aloes and gambier, moleskins, and so on. Some of these are on the free list, others should show a reduction in price, reflecting the new lower duty.

Benefits to U. S.

The United States secures lower duties, exemption, or stability in the Netherlands on many minerals and mineral products, lumber, breakfast foods (which appear in almost all the reciprocal treaties with foreign countries), many typical products like typewriters and refrigerators, numerous large quotas are granted. But the major concession, on wheat flour, promises a 5 per cent import into the Netherlands, whereas, in recent years, thhe United States sold only some 2 per cent.

The new gentlemen's agreement with Japan, even in the vagueness of its terms, is of widespread interest. Ambassador Saito informed Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, in the words of a State Department communiqué, that "Japanese manufacturers and exporters of cotton have decided voluntarily to restrict their exports to the United States. . . . This self-imposed restriction of shipments to the American market is already in force, and in view of the assurance of the Japanese exporters that they would continue to hold such shipments to moderate levels, there is little likelihood of a repetition of such abnormal increases in exports of cotton textiles to the United States as occurred during the first six months of 1935."

Month-to-Month Figures

A month-to-month tabulation of these exports reveals these totals for Japanese exports of cotton yard goods:

	Quantity (Thousands of Square yards)	Value (Thousands of dollars)
January	3,686	$180
February	5,744	295
March	7,292	379
April	4,569	227
May	6,698	343
June	5,663	276
July	1,911	89
August	2,407	103
September	1,038	62
October	3,821	146
Total	42,530	$2,100

It is understood that under the agreement, the average figures for the last five months will not be exceeded. That is a reduction of approximately one third.

Second Move

This agreement follows some four months after a similar understanding was reached on Japanese shipments to the Philippines. There textile sales had been increasing in far greater proportion than those to the United States—which, after all, represent only a small share in the domestic market—and threatened to drive out altogether American goods. Since the Philippines are the largest overseas market for American textiles, the situation was serious. The agreement roughly divided the market, two thirds to the United States and one third to Japan. But it is being charged that the Japanese are not living up to the agreement, that in its first months, substantially more yard goods came in than had been promised. It is also aleged that saes were made outside the informal quota, from Japanese - controlled factories in China.

As regards these claims, as well as the concrete meaning of Ambassador Saito's generally phrased promise, passage of time is necessary before the exact consequences of the new Japanese policy of self-imposed restriction can be assayed.

103 Bombing Planes Of Multimotor Type Ordered by U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The army ordered new reinforcements for its fighting air fleet Saturday—awarding contracts for the purchase of 103 multimotored bombing planes of the swiftest modern type.

The Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., of Santa Monica, Calif., was given an order for 90 all-metal, low-wing, twin-engined monoplanes, costing a total of $6,498,000.

Thirteen giant four-motored "sky cruisers" were bought from the Boeing Company of Seattle, Wash. The price for the Boeing craft was not given in the formal announcement issued by Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War.

Less than a week ago, the department contracted for 100 speedy attack planes from the Northrop Corporation of Ingleside, Calif. Contracts for a large number of pursuit ships are expected to be announced soon.

The new purchases are being made under an appropriation by the last Congress. Approximately $11,000,000 of the original sum remains after Saturday's purchases. Whether that amount will be spent for pursuit planes was not disclosed, but it was understood the army expects to allot most of it before the first of the year.

Yuletide Marks Golden Jubilee Of Ribbon Candy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Dec. 23— Those coloroful candy ribbons that decorate Christmas tables are celebrating their golden jubilee here this season, because it was just 50 years ago that Dr. Phillip B. Laskey, Marblehead dentist, invented a device which linked them with mass production.

The original machine was first used in the shop of Girdler Stacey, local candymaker, after Dr. Laskey had perfected it half a century ago. Patents were then issued in March, 1886, and its inventor still retains the first "crimper" as a souvenir in his workshop here.

How Machine Works

The Laskey machine, fed with a thin strip of warm candy while being cranked by a workman, turns out the familiar crimped ribbon of hard confection after this soft material has traveled through a set of molds.

Before the mechanical curling machine was produced, confectioners say, ribbon candy was made by hand. This was a tedious process, especially when heavy demands of the Christmas trade kept candymakers working long after ordinary hours. Yet these very difficulties led to developing the present improved manufacturing processes.

A Sweet Problem

Had not a candymaking friend been in trouble with some ribbon sweets which he was trying to produce upon an impractical device, the crimper might not have been invented so soon. It was to help this friend that Dr. Laskey laid aside dental instruments and tackled his knotty problem. Subsequently, it was solved to the satisfaction of Marblehead confectioners and to the joy of ribbon-candy-eaters everywhere.

Inventing the candy machine was only an incident in Dr. Laskey's busy experience. Though most of his years have been spent in professional practice, he has found spare time in which to perfect several dental instruments and still maintains a laboratory in Marblehead.

Hauptmann Files Petition

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23 (AP)— Bruno Richard Hauptmann's petition for clemency was filed today with the court of pardons. The petition was filed by Col. Mark O. Kimberling, principal keeper at the state prison, who sent a messenger with six copies of it to Albert B. Hermann, the clerk of the pardons court. The contents of the petition were not made public.

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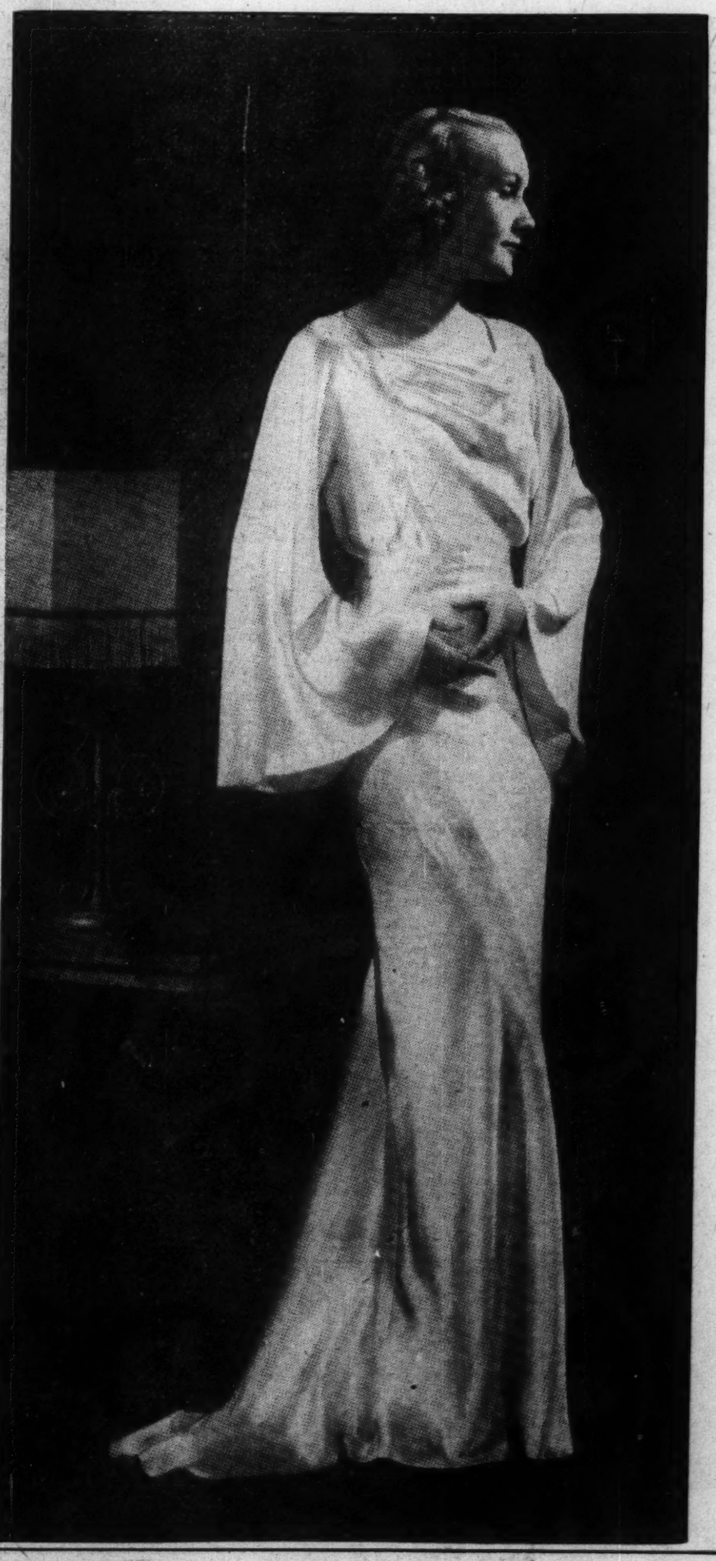

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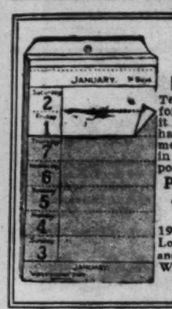

Week at Glance Desk Diary

Tear off the slip for each day as it passes and you have your engagements for a week in advance, exposed to view.

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Yorkshire and Cumberland Tweeds have been amazingly reduced for the January Sale. They are good looking, strong and hard-wearing. Many different colourings. 54" wide. Usually 7/11 to 9/11.
Sale Price, a yard, 2/11

All Silk Long Cloth dyed in England to delightful, delicate lingerie shades. It makes very beautiful underwear which washes and wears amazingly well. 36" wide. Usually 3/11½. Sale Price, a yard, 3/6½

"Dog Rose" Chintz exquisitely printed with well-blended colours on white, cream, yellow, fawn, green or apricot grounds is recommended for curtains, bedspreads and dressing table skirts. 31" wide. Usually 3/6. Sale Price, a yard, 2/11

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Boston Day .. School, Tax, Kidnap, Wincipaw

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman of the committee on state taxation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today, as he pricked the bubble of hopes of taxpayers expecting tax relief from the recommendations of the recess commission on taxation.

Said Mr. Stone:

"No assumption can be found by a study of this report for an immediate relief to property owners. The adoption of the entire program would result in very little new tax revenue to cities and towns in 1936. . . ." He even predicted that they might suffer a net loss in 1936.

"As long as state expenditures and the deficiency in the state budget stay where they are or increase, the State will be searching for more revenues. But it is robbing Peter to pay Paul to keep down the state tax on cities and towns by encroaching upon tax sources heretofore reserved to cities and towns. This practice has a clear tendency to blind the bearers of local tax burdens to the increasing expense of the state administration and the increasing share the cities and towns are now bearing. In the search for new revenue, the State has done much better for itself than it has for the cities and towns.

Kidnap—Boston Has Case Under Lindbergh Law

Even while Charles A. Lindbergh was reported en route to England today to establish a new home where he might be more free from kidnap threats, Boston witnessed filing of its first case under the Lindbergh law. This law provides capital punishment for those convicted of kidnaping offenses. Strangely enough the crime alleged in today's charges profited the perpetrator but 92 cents.

Nels Nelson, alias Howard Nelson, was held in $25,000 bond after pleading not guilt to kidnap charges before United States Commissioner Edwin C. Jenny.

He was charged with forcing Eugene Silva, a Somerville taxi driver, to drive him into New Hampshire last July 2. In a secluded spot he is alleged to have robbed Silva of 92 cents.

Air Santa—Wincipaw Prepares for Annual Flight

There was a hustle and bustle today at 291 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, as packages were being made up and wrapped preparatory to being taken on a New England unique aerial mission, the annual Christmas flight by Capt. William H. Wincipaw to 91 lighthouses and Coast Guard stations along the New England coast from Minot's Ledge to Machias Light on the island of Grand Manan off the Maine coast.

In these bundels were placed issues of today's Boston newspapers including The Christian Science Monitor in which this item appears, magazines, books and candy which will be dropped from the air to lighthouse keepers and their families. This year the flight is taking in 13 more lighthouses and it is estimated that the entire load will weigh more than a ton.

Captain Wincipaw, possibly the only aerial Santa outside of the fictional one, will make his flight this year in two ships, one a new Bellanca Airbus, a 14-passenger transport, which has recently been delivered, and a Travelair monoplane, which is his old standby. The Travelair will be flown by Captain Wincipaw's son, William H., Jr., youngest licensed transport pilot in Massachusetts. The Captain is a private pilot for a Boston concern whose president, Adriel U. Bird, is an ardent aviation enthusiast.

Mr. Bird is one of the sponsors of the Christmas lighthouses flight as well as Samuel L. Bickford and Edwin J. Beinecke of New York. Other donors contributed the items of the Christmas packages.

Captain Wincipaw's affection for New England lighthouse keepers dates back to the days when at Rockland, Maine, he flew to neigh boring islands on the Maine coast on various rescue missions. Ever since he has continued this custom.

Snow—Weather Man Says It'll Be Here Tonight

If there were a Santa Claus, and if he came in a sleigh he would not be halted by lack of snow in Boston. . . . It will be a White Christmas. At least the U. S. Weather Bureau so promised today. It predicted that snow will fall tonight or tomorrow. Christmas Day, forecast, will be clear but crisp.

Pigeons—They Know Where the Feed Bag Is

Dear Boston Day Column:

Many inquiries are coming to us in regard to the pigeons on Boston Common.

In previous years we have sent a man to feed them, but the pigeons themselves have discovered our feed yard at 51 Carver Street and come to us in great hordes.

We appreciate the concern expressed by the public over these birds and we want to assure them that instead of our taking the feed to the birds the birds now come direct to headquarters and want for neither water nor grain.

Sincerely yours,
Robert F. Sellar,
Pres. Animal Rescue League of Boston.

Real Icicles—Used for Trimming Needham Tree

Boston could thank an ingenious Needham resident for one of the best Christmas decoration ideas turned in this year. It took imagination plus the right kind of weather.

The freezing temperatures of the past few days suggested the idea. A tall blue spruce decorating the front lawn of a house on Webster street offered the opportunity.

A garden hose was set out with a sprinkler to spray on the tree during the night. This morning hundreds of tiny icicles clung to the needles and branches of the tree, glistening in the morning sun.

Tonight it is planned to floodlight this striking spectacle. Spraying on decorations is certainly a lot easier than draping tin foil by hand. If the idea goes over, it may become a New England custom, provided the weather obliges by being cold enough for the two days preceding Christmas.

Burglars—All Bound Round in Radio Mesh

A net of millions of radio waves—that is the inescapable trap for unwary burglars recently designed by Thomas S. McCaleb, instructor at the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard.

The instrument, which may also be developed for use in aircraft detection, is so sensitive that once an intruder has entered a protected room every move he makes is registered and it is impossible for him not to give alarm. This is an advantage over some photo-electric systems, which may be avoided if the intruder is aware of their presence.

The apparatus consists of an ultra shortwave transmitter and receiver placed on opposite sides of the room. The transmitter sends out a high frequency signal of 7-10 meter wavelength. The radio waves, before reaching the receiver, are reflected back and forth by the walls of the room, and the paths of the millions of waves fill up most of the room's atmosphere.

It is these millions of waves that trap the intruder. Under ordinary conditions the intensity of the signal is constant at the receiver, but a body coming in the vicinity acts as a mirror reflecting the radio waves so as to change the intensity of the signal. This change in intensity can be used to deflect a needle, turn an electric light on and off, or ring an alarm.

By standing still in certain parts of the room, the intruder may not affect the receiver, but if he moves an arm or leg the apparatus will note his presence and give warning.

Steamliner—Holiday Shift Tickles Old-Timers

News that made many an old-time steam engineer smile today reached the traveling public when the Boston & Maine Railroad announced that due to the heavy holiday travel its streamlined "Flying Yankee" will be replaced on Tuesday and Wednesday with a steam-propelled, air-conditioned train which "will operate on the same schedule as the streamlined train."

According to John W. Rimmer, vice-president in charge of traffic, space limitation on the streamliner and the desire of the road to give every passenger a comfortable ride in streamlined train time, it was decided to substitute a larger steam train. The road expressed its realization that there would be some disappointment on the part of those who have never ridden the streamliner but felt that it ought to substitute to accommodate everybody.

It was recalled by railroad followers that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad recently, when its streamliner Comet was up for overhauling at the Readville shops, substituted a 25-year-old locomotive and two modern coaches for the fast Boston-Providence run and made the run just as fast as does the Comet.

Judges—Bill Proposes Ten More for Superior Court

Long delays in Massachusetts justice have been a byword for the last two years—many cases being three years late. Now a bill has been filed at the State House to help this situation. It called for 10 new superior court justices, raising the state total from 31 to 41.

Not that the bill will get anywhere. It is considered a perennial on Beacon Hill. Each year it comes up. Each year it fails. There is more than mere legislative indifference behind these failures, however.

A judge cannot sit out on the Common and hold court. He must have a courtroom equipment, clerks, assistants and the other things that make for efficient judiciary work. These things add up into a huge sum. That is why today on Beacon Hill the new bill was seen as destined for failure even before it reached the halls of debate.

Speed—Limits on Pike Cutoff Planned

Massachusetts has moved to reduce speeding on the southwest cutoff, the highway which bypasses Worcester from the Turnpike to the Stafford Springs road on the route to New York.

Into conference, Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, commissioner of public safety, yesterday called William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, and Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, to discuss the placing of maximum speed signs, such as Connecticut and Rhode Island now have, along the southwest cutoff. These would be expected to have the effect of causing motorists to glance at their speedometers and regulate their speed accordingly.

State police are now double patrolling the southwest cutoff, Lieut. Col. Kirk said. They admit that the broad and fairly straight highway is a temptation to motorists. Police records show many out-of-state motorists have been stopped and warned or arrested. A New York car was clocked going at a speed of from 75 to 80 miles an hour recently. The driver was arrested.

Following is the record of southwest cutoff for the last 24 hours: 33 cars stopped; 11 summonses given; seven warnings issued; one arrest.

Mail—Soaring Piles Promise Boston Record

Postmaster Peter F. Tague today glanced at soaring piles of Boston Christmas mail, predicted a new all time record. When the last mail truck berths in post office garages about midnight tomorrow Mr. Tague estimates that some 67,000,000 pieces of mail will have passed through the Boston postal district.

This is 7,000,000 pieces more than was counted a year ago, Mr. Tague said. Saturday and today the mail had mounted to about 8,000,000 letters a day.

Army—N. E. Share In Increase Will Be 600

New England's share of the recently approved increase in the national army strength to 165,000 will be 600, according to an announcement by the First Corps Area officials today. Of this number, 400 will be added immediately and an additional 200 will be authorized on Jan. 1.

Post and regimental commanders and recruiting stations throughout the six states were busy preparing for new army applicants. Men wishing to enlist for the New England garrison, he said, may apply at federal buildings or at any of the six army posts in the respective states.

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Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Maron and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—"So Red the Rose." 12:35, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. "In Old Kentucky." 2, 5:15, 8:30.

MODERN—James Cagney and Margaret Lindsay in "Frisco Kid." 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Mary Burns, Fugitive," with Sylvia Sidney and M. Douglas. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

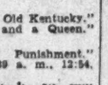
FINE ARTS—Disney program: Six Silly Symphonies, four Mickey Mouse cartoons. "Skiing in Austria" is held over. 1, 2:40, 4:30, 6, 7:45, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Wendy Barrie and John Howard in "Millions in the Air." Fenway: 2:21, 4:58, 7:35, 10:12. Paramount: 9, 11:36 a. m., 2:02, 4:38, 7:14, 9:50. Also "Scrooge," with Sir Seymour Hicks and Donald Calthrop. Based on Charles Dickens's "A Christmas Carol." Fenway: 1:05, 3:42, 6:19, 8:50. Paramount: 10:12 a. m., 12:48, 3:24, 6, 8:36.

BOSTON—Charles Bickford in "East of Java." 11:30 a. m., 2:12, 4:54, 7:36, 10:18. Also screen adaptation from Gene Stratton Porter's novel "Freckles." 10:09 a. m., 12:50, 3:22, 6:14, 8:36.

TREMONT—"Thunder in the Night." 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Tarzan and His Mate." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Whipsaw." Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:15. Also "The Perfect Gentleman," with Frank Morgan and Cicely Courtneidge. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 8:55.



METROPOLITAN — Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:48, 7:47, 10:27. Stage: "Santas on Parade." Sevitzky's Orchestra.

UNIVERSITY — "Three Musketeers." 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Bishop Misbehaves." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"In Old Kentucky." 3:40, 6:45, 10. "3 Kids and a Queen." 2, 5, 8.

MEMORIAL—"Crime and Punishment," with Edward Arnold. 10:39 a. m., 12:54, 3:09, 5:24, 7:39, 9:54.

EXETER—"In Old Kentucky," with Will Rogers. 3:30, 6:25, 9:14. Also "Remember Last Night." 2:20, 5:10, 7:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Color cartoon. "Night Before Christmas." "March of Time." "Feminine Invasion." "Paramount Pictorial," and "Happy Though Married," with Edgar Kennedy.

Other Events

OUTER SOUTH END ERA DRAMATICS—"The Wise Man," presented by the Outer South End Community Theater. Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor Street, 8.

Tomorrow

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon and Yuletide program. Organ recital by Benedict FitzGerald. Thomas Quinn, tenor soloist. Christmas carols. Hotel Statler, Ballroom, 12:15.

KIWANIS CLUB—Regular meeting and special Christmas musical program. Boston City Club auditorium, 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Museum Treasures" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

OLD STATE HOUSE—Program of Christmas carols by a brass quartet of four boys from Roxbury Memorial High School, 12.

Philately—Big Inflow Of Stamps Into Boston

Practically every country in the world was represented in Boston's Customs House one day recently as imports of foreign postage stamps for stamp collectors reached their largest total in several years.

Ever since the beginning of the year, back in January, the influx has been increasing, declared Collector of Customs Joseph A. Maynard today. He revealed that $87,705 worth of postage stamps of other lands had found their way into the port of Boston from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 of this year, while imports for the entire country amounted to only $128,794 last year, and to $65,921 the year before.

Thirty-four different countries sent stamps to Boston in the first 10 months of this year, with Hungary sending the largest batch, worth $17,820. From the United Kingdom came $14,203 worth, from Germany came $11,632 worth and from Soviet Russia came $9395 worth. Other nations to send stamps to Boston included Algeria, Morocco, Spanish Africa, Trinidad, Malay States, Palestine, Netherland Indies and Peru.

Uncle Sam is good to collectors, gives them an all-year round Christmas present. He admits stamps free of duty, formally classifying them as "stamps, foreign, postage or revenue—foreign government stamped envelopes."

Carols—Beacon Hill Not the Only Area to Get Them

Beacon Hill, where Bohemia, tenement life and the social strata live back to back but seldom meet face to face, will have to share some of its Christmas eve celebration with other parts of the city this year.

Not only through the ancient windows in Louisburg Square will candles cast their flickering rays upon a thousand Beacon Hill tramps; not only on these precipitous streets will groups of carollers sing their songs; for this year, the traditional activities associated with Beacon Hill will spread to other parts of Boston.

W. Duncan Russell, executive director of the Music, Drama and Adult Education Projects for the WPA, today announced the following program schedule:

Boston Common: A carol service at the Parkman Bandstand on Christmas Eve from 8 to 10 o'clock, with John E. Daniels leading 125 singers and Alfonso D'Avino a 50-piece band.

Union Park: Candle lights will gleam from the once stately mansions in this district as choristers from South Bay Union and South End House, preceded by a flourish of trumpets, will open a program at 5 o'clock.

Outer South End: An orchestra, under the direction of Conductor William H. Wooten, will play in St. Cyrian's Episcopal Church at Walpole and Tremont Streets.

Besides these, there will be a number of other WPA concerts in various parts of the city during the holiday period.

Worcester Bar Calls Lawyers to Trial

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—What is regarded as the beginning of a "house cleaning" takes place when two Worcester lawyers, yet unnamed, go on trial before Judge Edward T. Broadhurst on charges of solicitation of business. The charges are preferred by the Worcester County Bar Association.

The association, headed by President W. Arthur Garrity of Worcester, will "go the limit," members have said, to maintain the Worcester bar at the highest level of ethics.

Papers incorporating the charges have been impounded for six weeks.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with snow, beginning late tonight and Tuesday; moderately cold; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Snow is probable tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature; Wednesday probably fair.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably snow on the coast; not so cold in extreme east portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Light snow is probable tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperatures; Wednesday probably fair.

Vermont: Light snow tonight and Tuesday, not so cold tonight; Wednesday probably fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds, mostly northerly; occasional snow tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	15	13	Minneapolis	18	14
Bermuda	68	58	New Orleans	40	38
Chicago	26	22	New York	20	18
Denver	20	18	Norfolk	34	24
Helena	24	24	Philidelphia	10	10
Jacksonville	34	34	San Francisco	46	44
Kansas City	28	26	St. Louis	1	30
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	14	14
Miami	60	58			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 23.
B—Minimum, Dec. 22.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:36 p. m.; height, 8 feet.
Tuesday, 9:46 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

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Bennington College Provides Practical Experience for Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt., Dec. 21—Bennington College for Women presented a deserted appearance today as its annual plan for providing practical experience in its students' chosen fields went into effect. From the college campus marched 260 students who will spend the next two months gaining first-hand knowledge of the profession they intend to follow.

This year marks the fourth time that the college has tried the experiment. According to college officials, the annual prolonged research period away from the campus has been found beneficial and has more than justified the experiment.

Many activities will be undertaken by the students before they return to report their findings on Feb. 24. Two will maintain a studio in New York City. Another will help in the planning of a new wing for a New York art gallery. Others will work in art stores, attend art classes, and work as apprentices to well-known architects, interior decorators and designers. One plans to study wallpaper and textile designing.

RKO-Pictures Elect

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—At a special meeting of the board of directors of RKO-Radio Pictures, Leo Spitz was elected president. J. R. McDonough, formerly president, was elected executive vice-president. M. H. Aylesworth was re-elected chairman of the board. RKO-Radio Pictures is controlled by RKO Corporation.

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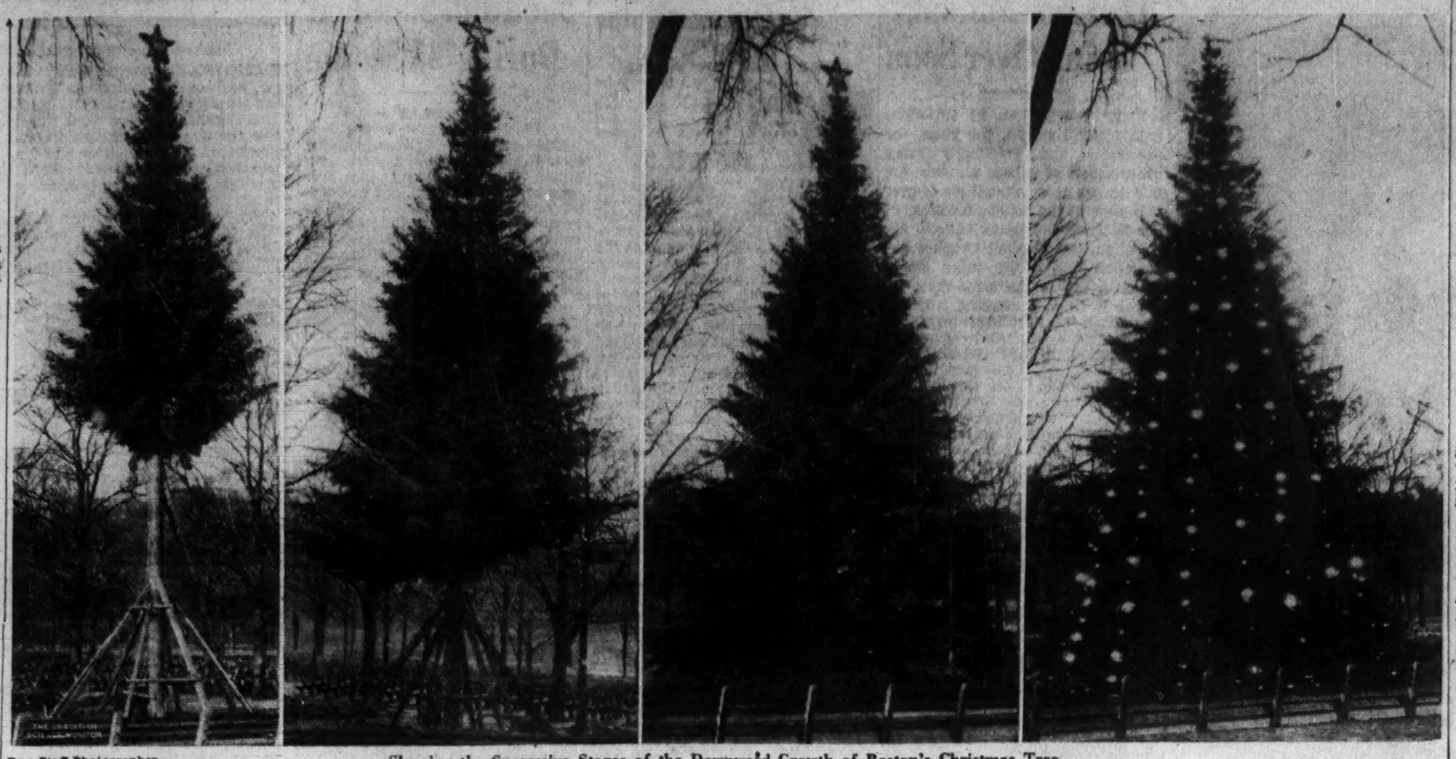
Christmas Tree That Grows Down Takes Alice Into a New Wonderland

Boston's great display near the Parkman Bandstand on Common proves an interesting topic of conversation between Alice and the Red Chess Queen.



By a Staff Photographer

Showing the Successive Stages of the Downward Growth of Boston's Christmas Tree

"And over here," said the Red Chess Queen, pointing to a spot on Boston Common near the Parkman Bandstand, "is the largest Christmas tree in all Looking-Glass land."

Alice craned her neck and peered upwards, taking another bite of the cracker the Queen had given her to quench her thirst.

"Only yesterday it reached its full growth," continued the Queen, "and its branches now sweep the ground."

"But wouldn't its branches touch the ground before it grew up? asked Alice with great curiosity. "They do in our country."

Grow Downward

"What a queer country," said the Queen. "Of course not. All trees in Looking-Glass Land grow from the top downward, as they should."

"It grows here every year," went on the Red Queen. "It starts growing about three weeks before Christmas Day, attains its full depth about a week before the twenty-fifth. It only lasts about two weeks after that, and then begins to fade. And then one day, about two weeks after Christmas, it disappears. Nothing marks its place save a little mound of earth."

"Does it really just grow into the earth?" asked Alice.

"Well, not exactly," answered the Queen. It just disappears. Pouf! And it has done it for the past 28 years. Of course it has to have a little help, it grows down from such a height, you see. So Boston's park department sends five workmen who supervise its growing, and see that its branches appear in the right place."

Bit Scornful

"Then it's just an artificial tree," said Alice a bit scornfully.

"Not at all," said the Queen. "You might call it that in your country, but to us in Looking-Glass land, it is real. Of course, it doesn't grow, it just appears. But every night it blinks its eyes and calls to every passer-by with its vari-colored lights.

"Now it's getting interesting," said Alice. "Please tell me more about it."

"Well," said the Queen, "counting from that big star on the top, the tree is 75 feet tall. That's as high as a six-story building, you know."

"Those are awfully big branches," said Alice, looking closely at the tree. "I do declare they are made of small Christmas trees."

Not Little Trees

"Of course they are," said the Queen indignantly. "But they are not little Christmas trees. Each one would be large enough for an ordinary home in your land. And now if you'll mind your manners, and not interrupt me with so many questions, I'll explain how everything is done. It's very simple."

"You see, each branch of the big tree is made up of smaller trees—680 of them altogether. These are lashed to a two-by-four piece of lumber which in turn is set into a small iron pipe. One end of this pipe is flattened, bent at right angles and nailed to the trunk of the large tree."

"Then the trunk grows first," said Alice, who thought she was finally beginning to understand.

Hole Grows First

"No," said the Queen, "the hole grows first."

"What hole," asked Alice, who now was more mixed up than ever.

"Why, the hole for the trunk, of course," said the Queen impatiently. "The hole has to grow first so that the 28-inch wrought-iron pipe which holds the telegraph pole which forms the trunk of the tree may be placed in the ground."

"Oh, I see," said Alice, who really didn't see at all. "But what about those funny splashes of color hitched to those strings?"

"Those," said the Queen a bit stiffly, "are the eyes I mentioned a few minutes ago, if you would kindly pay attention. There are from 1000 to 1200 of them, enough to furnish lights in 100 two-room apartments in your funny land."

Light Bulbs

"Oh," interrupted Alice again. "You mean light bulbs."

"And I know what you're going to ask next," the Queen continued. "You want to know how much it cost. Altogether it cost $828. And that includes everything — labor, trees, lights. The tree is larger this year than it has ever been before, and it's all in perfect proportion."

Alice was silent a minute, her brow wrinkled in thought. Suddenly she said, "I like this tree much better than that other one in the flower bed."

"How so?" asked the Queen.

"Well," explained Alice, "that other tree can only bark and frighten people by saying 'bough-wrough.' That's why its branches are called boughs, you know. But this tree frightens no one. In the daytime it calls attention to Christmas, and at night it radiates Christmas cheer and good will."

Flushing Prepares for Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., Dec. 23—Preliminary work on the site for the 1939 World Fair is now under way, with Flushing Meadow being reclaimed, and tons of top soil being used to fill in swamp land.

Middlebury Gets Phi Beta Kappa Key Worn in 1793

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Dec. 23—The oldest Phi Beta Kappa key in existence, worn by Jeremiah Atwater, valedictorian of the class of 1793 at Yale, and later the first president of Middlebury College, was presented to Middlebury this week by his great-grandson, Eliot Atwater of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, New York.

The key is of silver rather than gold and bears little resemblance to the accepted one known today, except for the symbolism—a hand pointing to three stars and the date, Dec. 5, 1776, signifying when the first chapter was established at William and Mary. A hundred and sixty years ago neither the individual's name nor his class were engraved on the key.

Jeremiah Atwater represented the sixth generation of the family in this country. The Atwaters built the first house in New Haven, and were members of the original colony.

The key has great significance at Middlebury, for it was largely through the efforts of its original owner that Middlebury was chartered as a college in 1800. Besides serving as president here for nine years, Mr. Atwater was principal of the Addison County Grammar School, out of which the college grew, and was the only professor at the college for the first five years.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Kay Fayre, songs	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"	"Hits & Encores";
5:15	Safety Crusaders	Gang; variety	Carl Moore's Orch.	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	and recordings
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Clara, Lu 'n' Em"	"Dick Tracy" sk.	"Og, Son of Fire"
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	'Mr. & Mrs. Magoogle'	News; soloist	Sports comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Vocal soloist	"Music by Rakov"	Talk; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Three Scamps"	soloists; orchestra	Voices"; sketch
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories"	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Romantic Music	V. Verrill; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Radio School
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Piano duo	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Hammerstein's Mu-	Guy Lombardo and	Organ and piano
8:15	Molly"; comedy	sic Hall: variety	his orchestra	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	Paris Musicale: solo-	Nelson Eddy, bari-	"I-Night Stands":	Hugo Mariani's
8:45	ists; orchestra	tone; chorus; orch.	"Pick and Pat"	Cosmopolitans
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Radio Theater:	Southland sketch
9:15	soloists; orchestra	chorus; soloist	Jack Oakie in	"Horse Sense"
9:30	Network dramatic	Grace Moore; Igor	'Applesauce,' with	Johnson's Orch.
9:45	sketch; music	Gorin; orchestra	other players	News Service
10:00	Feast of the Lights;	Lullaby Lady;	Male chorus; Jack	Wayne King and
10:15	speaker; music	quartet; orchestra	Kilty, soloist	his orchestra
10:30	Concert Band and	Nat. Forum: talk,	Dramatized news	Cy Delman's Orch.
10:45	narrator	'Stream Pollution'	Spotlight Revue	Talk, Jouett Shouse
11:00	Reports; news;	Ranny Forecasts;	news	News Service
11:15	Weeks's Orchestra	Sports; music	Fisher's Orchestra.	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and	his Fisk Jubilee Sing-	Joe Reichman and	Vincent Lopez and
11:45	dance orchestra	ers; Negro choir.	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:25 WAAB (WABC), Carols from chapel of King's College, Cambridge, relayed from London.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music string trio recital.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ), Christmas music by Orchestre Nationale and chorus, from Paris, France.
4:00 WNAC (WABC), Cleveland String Quartet recital.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF), WNAC (WABC), Address, President Roosevelt, at lighting of National Christmas Tree.
5:30 WAAB, Lighting of Boston's Christmas Tree; address, Mayor Mansfield.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "Old English Carols." Dr. George Sneath.
8:00 WNAC (WABC), "Lavender and Old Lace"; Fritzi Scheff; soloists; popular orch.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Crime Clues"; Spencer Dean mystery drama; Vincent Richard.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatization of the news.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Mario Chamlee, tenor.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), Helen Hayes in preview scene from new play "Victoria Regina"; also "The New Penny."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), "Jumbo," with Jimmy Durante; Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; others; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee club.
9:45 WAAB (WOR); Eddy Brown, violinist; orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Studio Party: preview of Romberg's "May Wine," with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), "Poet's Gold"; readings, David Ross; concert orchestra.
11:10 WBZ (WJZ), "Evergreen and Tinsel"; concert orchestra.
11:30 WAAB (WABC), Dramatic Guild presents "A Fable of Bethlehem."
11:45 WEEI (WEAF), "The Star of Bethlehem, Then and Now," from Hayden Planetarium.
11:59 WBZ (WJZ), "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men"; Trinity chimes.
12:00 WEEI (WEAF), San Francisco's Christmas Eve Community Sing.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Christmas Eve on Common

TRADITIONAL scene of Boston's celebrations for more than 300 years, Boston Common again will serve as a meeting place for participants and spectators at the Christmas celebration, tomorrow evening. Here is the program:

5:00 to 5:30—Christmas message from the President of the United States, by radio from Washington, broadcast from bandstand.

5:30 to 6:30—City of Boston official ceremonies with lighting of the twenty-third annual municipal Christmas tree; Christmas message to the people of Boston, by Mayor Mansfield, with accompanying music. Radio broadcast by station WAAB.

6:30 to 8:00—At Frog Pond—illumination of fountain.

7:45 to 9:00—At bandstand—carols by assembled people, singing by choruses, music by band and Christmas features from the air.

9:00 to 10:00—Dramatized Christmas tableaux with music, lighting and scenic effects presenting the Bible story of "The Nativity."

10 to Midnight—Choruses, carols by the audience, Christmas music by band. Lighting in colors of Frog Pond fountain.

Midnight — At tree—all lights out, fanfare of trumpets, all lights on and "Merry Christmas."

Wednesday's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:25 WEEI (WEAF), WAAB (WABC), "This Great Family"; British Broadcasting Corporation Empire Christmas Feature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Army Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), "Story of Christmas"; program from Bethlehem, Washington, and other world cities.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC (WABC), Handel's "Messiah," Akron Civic Chorus.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ), Magic Key: Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor; Lucrezia Bori, soprano.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), Saint-Saëns' "Christmas" oratorio.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), Victor Herbert's "Babes in Toyland."
3:00 WNAC (WABC), Special Christmas concert, Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), "Musical Review of 1935"; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
5:00 WNAC (WABC), Dickens' "Christmas Carol." with Lionel Barrymore.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rendezvous: Jane Williams; Phil Duey; male trio; Lucas's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), John Charles Thomas, baritone; Frank Tours' Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR), "Sinfonietta"; orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.
9:30 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Rangers hockey game.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ), NBC Cinema Theater; theater routine; sketches; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Conrad Thibault; Frank Crumit; soloists; players; chorus; orch.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), NBC Music Guild; Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll."
10:45 WBZ (WJZ), "The Band Goes to Town"; Ella Logan; swing band.

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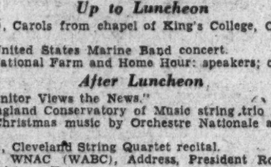
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James Caras The New World Pocket Billiard Champion

World Pocket Billiards Standing—Regular Series

	W	L	BG	HR
*James Caras	7	2	6	104
Erwin Rudolph	7	2	5	65
George Kelly	5	4	9	78
William Mosconi	5	4	9	46
Charles Seaback	4	5	12	52
Pasquale Natalie	4	5	13	40
Bennie Allen	4	5	3	125
Marcel Camp	3	6	19	44
Frank Taberski	3	6	13	51
Joseph Procita	3	6	21	62

*Caras won playoff with Rudolph.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 — James Caras, only 25 years old, is the world champion at pocket billiards. He won it Saturday and Sunday night on the Pennsylvania roof, when he defeated Erwin Rudolph, a former titleholder, twice in succession, first forcing a tie, by winning the final game of the regular schedule, and then winning the playoff game yesterday evening.

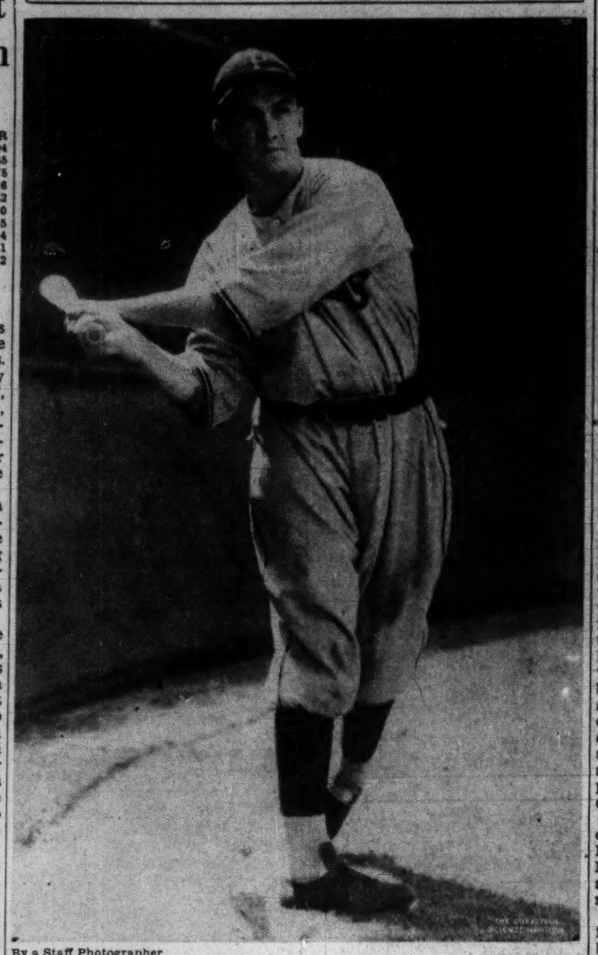
It was a far steadier Caras than had ever been seen before in tournament play that accomplished the feat. Showing the same stroking ability which carried him into second place in 1932, he has added a far greater poise, far ahead of his age.

In the playoff, Rudolph strove with every bit of craft he possesses, to throw Caras off his stride. A series of scratches and safety play, with Rudolph having the first break, put the new champion in the rear, 14 to minus 2, at the end of the sixth inning. But he came right back, in his half of the ninth inning. Another battle of scratches followed, and this time it was Caras who obtained the first chance, and settling down to the steadiest sort of play, he made his high run, 53. This was terminated, however, when he attempted a massé to get out of a difficult shot, and jumped clear over the ball he was aiming for. Rudolph followed with 17, but was nervous, and finally scratched. Another duel of scratches followed, and Rudolph made three in succession, making the score 110 to 45. Then after a bold try at a combination by Rudolph succeeded, he slipped on an easy corner shot, and the new champion cleared the table, and then making a good break, completed his string in the next frame.

Caras of Wilmington, by winning the last game of the regular series for the world pocket billiards championship on Saturday evening, forced a playoff for the title and first place, with Erwin Rudolph, his opponent in the game, his playoff opponent.

The tie between George Kelly and William Mosconi, both of Philadelphia, for third place, was played off in the afternoon, as required by the rules governing the first four places. The other ties were settled on a basis of total points scored. Kelly won the position, in spite of a final rally by Mosconi, with a run of 50 which carried him from 64 to 114. But Kelly, who needed only seven to win before the Mosconi high run, made the necessary balls and ran out the game after Mosconi missed a side pocket shot which hung on the lip.

Carried Batting Crown to Pirates



By a Staff Photographer

Floyd "Arky" Vaughan

Sensational Young Shortstop of the Pittsburgh Club, Who Captured Individual Batting Honors in the National League During 1935 by a Wide Margin. His Official Average Was .385

Four Batting Records Were Equaled in National League

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Four National League batting records were equaled during the past season it was revealed yesterday when official 1935 figures were released from league headquarters. Floyd Vaughan of the Pittsburgh Pirates was officially crowned senior league batting champion for 1935, his average being .385 in 137 games.

Joe Moore of the New York Giants went to bat 681 times, equaling the record held by Lloyd Waner of Pittsburgh, established in 1931.

Henry "Hank" Leiber of the Giants hit two home runs in the second inning of the game of Aug. 24, against Chicago, equaling the modern record held by Hack Wilson of New York, made July 1, 1925.

Ernest Lombardi, slugging Cincinnati catcher, hit four doubles in the first game of a doubleheader on May 8, tying the modern record held for four players.

Terry Moore of the St. Louis Cardinals, by making six hits in six times at bat in the Sept. 5 game against Boston, tied the modern record held by many players.

Vaughan won the individual batting title without much opposition. His closest rival was Joe Medwick of St. Louis, who in turn had a good lead over Leo "Gabby" Hartnett of Chicago.

Augie Galan of Chicago scored the most runs, 133, and also stole the most bases, 22. Billy Herman, also with the Cubs, made the most base hits, 227; the most two-base hits, 57, and the most sacrifice hits, 24. Wally Berger of Boston led the home-run parade with 34.

Team batting honors went to the Cubs, National League pennant winners, with a mark of .288, two points better than the Giants. The official club figures, and also the list of regular players who batted .300 or better, follow:

Club Batting

Club	G	AB	R	Opp Runs	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	PC
Chicago	154	5486	847	597	1581	2272	303	62	88	150	66	.288
New York	156	5623	770	675	1608	2337	248	56	123	116	32	.286
Pittsburgh	153	5415	743	647	1543	2176	255	90	66	77	30	.285
St. Louis	154	5457	829	625	1548	2210	286	59	86	97	71	.284
Brooklyn	154	5410	711	767	1496	2032	235	62	59	70	60	.277
Philadelphia	156	5442	685	871	1466	2055	249	32	92	84	52	.269
Cincinnati	154	5296	646	772	1403	2002	244	68	73	80	72	.265
Boston	153	5309	575	852	1396	1920	233	33	75	80	20	.263
League Totals		43438	5806	5806	12041	17004	2053	462	662	754	403	.277

Individual Batting

Seventy-five Games or More

Name and Club	Bats	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	PC
Vaughan, Floyd, Pittsburgh	L	137	499	108	192	303	34	10	19	7	4	.385
Medwick, Joseph M., St. Louis	R	154	634	132	224	365	46	13	23	2	4	.353
Hartnett, Charles L., Chicago	R	116	413	67	142	225	32	6	13	6	1	.344
Lombardi, Ernest C., Cincinnati	R	120	332	36	114	179	23	3	12	..	..	.343
Herman, William, Chicago	R	154	666	113	227	317	57	6	7	24	6	.3408
Terry, William H., New York	L	145	596	91	203	269	32	8	6	16	7	.3406
Leiber, Henry, New York	R	154	613	110	203	314	37	4	22	9	..	.331
Demaree, Frank J., Chicago	R	107	385	60	125	158	19	4	2	8	6	.325
Jensen, Forrest, Pittsburgh	L	143	627	97	203	269	28	7	8	11	9	.324
Moore, John F., Philadelphia	L	153	600	84	194	290	33	3	19	4	4	.323
Ott, Melvin T., New York	L	152	593	113	191	329	33	6	31	5	7	.322
Waner, Poul C., Pittsburgh	L	139	549	98	176	262	29	12	11	10	2	.321
Davis, Virgil L., St. Louis	R	102	315	28	100	131	24	2	1	4	..	.317
Herman, Floyd C., 26 Pitts.-92 Cin	L	118	430	52	136	209	31	6	10	2	5	.316
Galan, August J., Chicago	Both	154	646	133	203	302	41	11	12	11	22	.314
Collins, James A., St. Louis	Both	150	578	109	181	306	36	10	23	1	..	.313
Hack, Stanley C., Chicago	L	124	427	75	133	186	23	9	4	9	14	.311
Waner, Lloyd J., Pittsburgh	L	122	537	83	166	216	22	14	..	3	1	.309
Leslie, Samuel A., Brooklyn	L	142	520	72	160	219	30	7	5	1	4	.308
Allen, Ethan N., Philadelphia	R	156	645	90	198	270	46	1	8	11	5	.307
Stripp, Joseph V., Brooklyn	R	109	373	44	114	146	13	5	3	10	2	.306
Lee, Harold B., Boston	R	112	422	49	128	158	18	6	..	4	..	.303
Bucher, James, Brooklyn	L	123	471	72	143	188	22	1	7	4	4	.302
Jackson, Travis C., New York	R	128	511	74	154	225	30	12	9	15	3	.301

College Sports Due for Annual Going-Over Soon

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—The past football season, the rules, the spectators and practically every other aspect of college athletics are due to get their annual going-over this week at the holiday meetings of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Football Coaches Association and a few other bodies which gather at the same time.

The N. C. A. A. meeting, a three-day affair, will start Thursday. Other groups which will meet during the same period are the Physical Education Association, the Student Health Association, the Track Coaches Association and the Sportsmanship Brotherhood. The conclave will wind up as usual with the annual football coaches dinner, featured by the traditional "brown derby" award for the telling of tall tales. The five collegiate groups are to hold a joint meeting Friday afternoon.

The main topic of discussion at the N. C. A. A. round table is "the relation of physical and health activities to the academic problem," which probably will cover the always-interesting question of recruiting and subsidizing. The whole matter was pretty well threshed out at last year's meeeting in which a "nine-point" program was adopted, banning any monetary subsidies for athletes. However, the recent action of the Southeastern Conference in deciding to permit scholarships for athletes and in recognizing athletic ability in making the awards is expected to give new impetus to the discussion.

The round table discussion will be conducted by Dean E. L. Mercer of Pennsylvania. Other speakers are Dr. Joseph E. Roycroft of Princeton and General Palmer E. Pierce, former N. C. A. A. president.

"The spectator problem," which includes excessive drinking at football games and goal-post riots, will be discussed at the Sportsmanship Brotherhood luncheon Thursday. Speakers include Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of LaFayette College; Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, New York University football coach; Walter Okeson, chairman of the football rules committee; Frederick Snyder, authority on secondary school education, and John (Terry) McGovern, the toastmaster.

The report of the football rules committee will be an interesting part of the N. C. A. A. program, especially in view of recent efforts to prevent injuries in scholastic games. Okeson has indicated, however, that no important changes are being considered.

Frank Shields Tops Eastern Ranking Lawn Tennis List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Francis X. Shields, by virtue of his performances of the past season, including his battle with Frederick J. Perry at Forest Hills, resumes his old place at the top of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association rankings, which foreshadows a No. 2 ranking nationally, according to the rankings made public yesterday by William M. Fischer, chairman, who is also the chairman of the national committee.

This relegates Sidney B. Wood Jr., last-year leader, to second place.

There was a general shuffling of the next few places, Gregory S. Mangin moving up from 5 to 3, with J. Gilbert Hall following him from 6 to 4. R. Berkeley Bell, third a year ago, is now at five. He has become a professional since the compiling of the list. A new name, William Lurie, due to his high-class play in the national public parks and other similar tournaments, makes his appearance as number nine, while Clifford S. Sutter and Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., both of whom appeared only occasionally, are omitted.

A new figure, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., stepped to the front in the women's singles ranking, pushing Dorothy B. Andrus and Mrs. Maude Blumenthal, formerly known as Baroness Levi, down one place each. There was also much shuffing in this group, as Mrs. Penelope Anderson McBride dropped down to eight, and Grace Surber from 5 to 10, changing places with Helen Pedersen. Mrs. Anna Brunie and Mrs. Lillian Hester also change places, between 7 and 9, with the latter advancing.

Fifteen Bob Racers To Sail From New York Jan. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 23—Fifteen bobsleigh racers will make up the United States team which sails Jan. 3 from New York. Their average age is 32 years and the single men outnumber the married men 8 to 7. They are typical Americans recruited from every walk of life—banker, guide, salesman, policeman, teacher, merchant, civil engineer, manager and mortician.

Six bobsleighs will be taken along. Each sleigh weighs approximately 585 pounds and costs $500.

The members of the American team are: William (Billy) Fiske, Curtis Stevens, Lake Placid, J. Hubert Stevens, Lake Placid, Francis W. Tyler, Lake Placid, John J. Shene, Lake Placid, Richard W. Lawrence, Branchville, N. J., Max T. Bly, Lake George, Crawford C. Merkel, Lake Placid Club, James Bickford, Lake Placid, Edward Varno, Lake Placid, Gilbert Colgate Jr., New York City, Donna Fox, Bronx, N. Y., Ivan Brown, Keene Valley, Alan M. Washbond, Keene Valley, and Robert Martin, Lake Placid.

Persons interested in amateur athletics or in Adirondack activities, or both, are being asked to assist with contributions. Donations may be sent to Gustavus T. Kirby, American Olympic Committee, 36 East 57th Street, New York City, or to the Adirondack Bobsled Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Vancouver Wants Races

VANCOUVER, B. C. (AP)—Vancouver yachtsmen are attempting to have the International Star Class Association races held at English Bay during next year's jubilee celebration, yacht club officials announced recently.

Harvard Leading Chess Standing In The Quadrangular

H-Y-P-D Chess League Standing

	Won	Drew	Lost	Total
Harvard	3	2	1	6—2
Princeton	6	0	6	6—6
Yale	3	2	3	4—4
Dartmouth	2	4	6	4—8

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—The chess team of Harvard University ran up a big lead over the other three members of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth Chess League, as the result of the first three rounds, played on Saturday and yesterday, and comes into the final round against Yale today with two games' margin over the New Haven quartet, while Princeton has completed its series with no chances of a tie, unless Yale should win all four of its games, which is most improbable.

On Saturday, Princeton started off with three wins over Dartmouth, in the only match played. Harvard defeated it by the same score yesterday morning, and Yale divided the victories in the afternoon. Harvard followed up its initial success by winning two and drawing two against Dartmouth, in the afternoon. The personnel of the teams was as follows:

Harvard—1, E. W. Marchand '36; 2 J. B. Hickam '36; 3, H. E. Schroeder '36; 4, Jackson Palmer Jr. '39.

Yale—1, Rovert H. Ryber '37S; 2, Minotte M. Chatfield '36; 3, Robert L. Stilmar '39; 4, Cyril Endfield '38.

Princeton—1, Edward J. Jackson '37; 2, George H. Lucas '36; 3, John Alexander '39; 4, Paul Brown '37.

Dartmouth—1, E. Martin Schara '37; 2, Richard Chase '37; 3, Jerome Schmer '37; 4, E. M. Lorenz '38.

On Saturday, Jackson, Lucas and Alexander won for Princeton, and Lorenz for Dartmouth. Sunday, between Harvard and Princeton, Jackson for Princeton on the first board, and Hickam, Schroeder for Harvard. Between Yale and Dartmouth, Ryder won for Yale on the first board, the next two were draws, between Chatfield and Chase, and Stilmar and Schmer, and Lorenz scored on the fourth board against Endfield.

In the afternoon, Yale, with Ryder and Chatfield, won on the first two boards, while Alexander and Brown won on the lower boards for Princeton. In Harvard and Dartmouth, Marchand and Palmer won their games, while Hickam and Schroeder obtained drawers.

Princeton had white on the odd boards against Dartmouth and Harvard; Dartmouth against Yale; Harvard against Dartmouth; and Yale against Princeton.

Fielding Records Tied and Smashed During '35 Season

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One National League fielding record was established and four others equalled during the 1935 season, according to official averages released today. The senior circuit as a whole gets credit for the new mark, as only 14,167 assists were made during the 1935 campaign, displacing the former record of 14,276, set in 1934.

Jimmy Collins of St. Louis, by accepting only one chance in the game of Aug. 21 against Boston, tied the league record for fewest chances handled by a first baseman in a game, held by six players.

Blondy Ryan of Philadelphia participated in five double plays in the game of April 21 against New York, equalling the record held by four players.

By making 11 assists at second base in the game of July 7 against Boston, Louis Chiozza of the Phillies tied the record held by many players.

In the game of April 21, Philadelphia completed six double plays, thereby equaling the record made by Cincinnati on June 20, 1935; Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1925; and New York, May 15, 1928, and Aug. 12, 1932.

Bill Terry, manager of the Giants, led the regular first basemen in fielding with an average of .996 in 143 games. Only four second basemen participated in 100 or more games, and of this group Billy Herman of the Chicago Cubs was the leader. Herman's mark was .964 in 154 games.

Johnny Vergez of the Phillies topped regular third basemen with a .953 average in 148 contests. Bill Jurges of the Cubs was the leading shortstop with a mark of .964 in 146 games. Mel Ott of the Giants led the outfielders with .990.

Gabby Hartnett of Chicago was the leading catcher for the second successive year with a percentage of .984. By catching in 110 games, Hartnett increased his record to 11 years of catching in 100 games or more. Six of these years are consecutive, from 1930 to and including 1935.

Eighteen pitchers fielded for 1.000, the leadership going to Hal Schumacher of the Giants, who accepted 103 chances without an error.

St. Louis nosed out New York for the leadership in club fielding with a mark of .97227 against .97220.

Squad of Eastern Polo Stars Picked to Oppose England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—As indicated by the polo handicaps announced last week, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and the pick of the eight goal players will make up the squad which will make the trip to England this coming spring, according to the official announcement made public today by the United States Polo Association Selection Committee, which is composed of Louis E. Stoddard, chairman, Carleton F. Burke, Devereux Milburn, F. Skiddy von Stade, and Lawrence Waterbury.

Winston F. C. Guest, Stewart B. Iglehart and Michael G. Phipps of the Templeton team, Elbridge T. Gerry and William Post 2d, are the other selections in addition to Hitchcock, but Post, who went abroad last year, will be unable to make the trip.

This is the inauguration of a new plan for international matches for the Westchester Cup, which have heretofore been held in the country of the holder. This places it on a home-and-home basis, and will come every second year, subject to challenge.

Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., was placed in charge of the arrangements by the committee, and he has accepted. These arrangements call for the shipment of the ponies, late in February, to Norton, England, where they will remain until the arrival of the players in April. Forty-two ponies will be shipped, with 14 of them already in England, of the Guest and Phipps strings, seven each. The American Trader and the American Banker will transport the ponies, and they will be in charge of Col. Austin H. Williams of the Indian army, at Norton.

When the players arrive, they will first practice informally at Norton, then go to London for a series of test matches at various London clubs, beginning May 20. The match itself will be played at Hurlingham Field, near London, beginning June 10, with the second on June 13, and a third, if necessary, on June 20.

Center-Tap Will Be 'Out' Soon, Says Lane

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 21 (AP)—Frank Lane, Big Ten Conference basketball official, predicted last night the center-tap will vanish from college basketball in about two years, and with it the premium of "beanpole" players.

The center-tap method of putting the ball in play has faced increasing objection because it puts an emphasis on the height of individual players, giving advantage to the lankiest.

Just what he would substitute, Lane did not say, but he spoke favorably of "the new statute where the ball is played immediately from out of bounds after a successful foul throw."

"This season's version of basketball under the new rules calls for speed and more speed, and tends to make the game a squad affair rather than just a contest for five players on a side," Lane said.

"Here's a prediction—perhaps it will not happen by next season, but surely before two more years roll by we will see the complete elimination of the center-jump.

"That will reduce the value of the six-feet four-inch beanpole type of player, reduce the haphazard scramble for the ball after it has been tapped, and make for the fastest kind of game imaginable."

Some of the more prominent schools on the Pacific Coast played without the center-jump last season.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	11	0	4	51	20	22
Providence	8	1	7	31	39	17
Springfield	8	1	7	45	34	17
New Haven	6	2	7	37	50	14
Boston	3	2	11	28	49	8

Results Dec. 21

Springfield 6, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 6, Providence 1.

Results Dec. 22

Springfield 5, Boston 4.
New Haven 5, Providence 3.

Seavall Leads at Halfway Mark

GLENDALE, Calif., Dec. 23 (AP)—Eric Seavall, of Viking ancestry, showed yesterday he knew something of the Scottish pastime of golf when he shot a 68, two strokes under par, to take the lead at the halfway mark in the Southern California $3000 open championship. With his 71 of Saturday, the young resident professional posted a total of 139 strokes for the Oakmont Club course. Tied for second were Pat Abbott, stage actor and amateur from Altadena, and Ralph Guldahl, Dallas (Texas) professional, with totals of 140.

Improvement in Textiles

NEW YORK (AP)—A survey of Poor's Publishing Company says that from the standpoint of operations "the textile industry is taking a leading position in the current business recovery. Cotton and woolens have shown a marked improvement, whereas the recent increase in silk prices will result in a still greater demand for rayon."

Banks and Exchanges Holiday

LONDON (AP)—All banks and financial exchanges here will be closed Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 25 and 26, in observance of the Christmas holidays.

College Wrestling Result

Columbia 16, Brooklyn 14.

Sporting Around the Hub

Misses Hollinger and Bernhard to Defend Titles

LONGWOOD Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill, will be the scene this week of the fourteenth renewal of the United States girls' indoor tennis championships. Virginia E. Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, and Helen Bernhard of New York will defend their titles. Miss Hollinger, who holds the singles championship, will start on Thursday of this week to defend that title, and later will team with Miss Bernhard in defense of their doubles crown. This is officially a 1936 tournament, moved ahead in order that the girls may take advantage of their Christmas-to-New Year vacation from school.

Others seeking the titles this season include Hope Knowles of New York, Elena Ciccone of Newton, Louise Hedlund of Watertown, Marguerita (Cissy) Madden of Jamaica Plain, Polly Morrill of Dedham, Dorothy Wightman of Brookline and Katherine Hubbell of Boston.

♣ ♣ ♣

Bruins Hope for Successful Week—Two important American Division games, with New York Rangers and Detroit Red Wings, the first meeting with the Montreal Maroons since their hectic game here in Boston two weeks ago are ahead of the Bruins this week, as they continue their drive to reach the top of the American division.

With Eddie Shore back in the lineup, and with the team beginning to show a strong combination game inside opponents' blue lines which is bound to produce goals, Bruins hope before the halfway mark of the N. H. L. campaign to close the gap which now separates them from the division-leading Wings.

Rangers are the first of the week's opponents, Lester Patrick and his strong New York team coming to Boston on Christmas night for a Garden game. Bruins hop to Montreal Friday and play Maroons there on Saturday. They go to Detroit for a game the next night and come back to Boston to play Canadiens on New Year's night.

♣ ♣ ♣

Tiny Thompson Hard Man to Beat—The Bruins rapidly are making up the ground they lost through their slow start when their inability to produce goals cost them valuable points. The team from the season's start has been strong defensively, with Tiny Thompson, playing a spectacular game in goal, having his opponents to one goal or less in 10 of the first 14 games, a record unmatched by any other National League goalie in recent years.

Thompson had had valuable aid from the four Boston defense men, Eddie Shore, Babe Siebert, Ted Graham and Roger Jenkins, and no little credit for the team's strong defense should go to the effective back checking of the forwards.

All Bruins need to balance this strong defense with a powerful attack are a couple of good left-hand shots, who can round off the second and third lines. When Alex Motter returns to the game the first of the year, half of that problem will be solved and in the meantime the Bruins are doing their best to acquire another strong left winger.

♣ ♣ ♣

Handball Tournament—The Y. M. C. A. handball tournament will get under way earlier than usual, the date for the start having been set for Jan. 6. Both singles and doubles matches will be included in the tourney.

By far the most popular sport at the "Y" where three regulation-sized four-walled courts are in constant use from 9 in the morning until 10 at night, this tournament is expected to draw a record number of entries.

For the first time the tournament will be run according to A. A. U. rules.

James Rutsky and Anthony Cabellero, third-place winners in the United States doubles tournament in New York in 1934, are preparing for another assault on the title, and the way they are hitting the little black ball these days makes the gallery watchers feel sure that they have a good chance to bring the doubles crown to Boston.

The Y. M. C. A. has put in a strong bid for the New England A. A. A. U. indoor handball championships which are to be held sometime in February.

All handball arrangements at the "Y" are in charge of the following committee, Charles Morrissey, chairman, John A. Jaunbral, Lester Smith, Jack Finn and Anthony Cabellero.

♣ ♣ ♣

Here and There—The Boston Cubs ran up a lead of 3 to 2 against the Springfield Indians in the Garden last night only to see the visitors rally and carry off the game in the third period, 5 to 4, before another small crowd of some 1500 persons . . . The Boston Bruins, playing in New York against the Rangers lost, 3 to 1, before a crowd of over 13,000 . . . A crowd of 1000 soccer fans braved the chilly weather yesterday to watch the Boston Celts win a National Amateur Cup game from Bird and Son at Lincoln Park, 3 to 1 . . . Boston skaters who will compete in the national championships in New York a week from today will be Maribel Y. Vinson, defender; Polly Blodgett, defender; George E. B. Hill, James L. Madden and Roger Turner . . . Harvard's basketball team lost over the week end to Syracuse, 40 to 20 . . . Here in Boston Dartmouth's hockey team held Northeastern scoreless on Arena ice, 7 to 0. Saturday night . . . Harvard's squash racquets team defeated a team representing the Rhode Island Squash Racquets Association, 4 to 1, at Providence over the week end.

Lions Lose Only One Regular Of Last Year's Five

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—Columbia came within two points and five seconds of winning the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League last March, as many fans remember. That defeat still rankles in the breasts of the Lions, and they will concentrate all their efforts, between now and next March, on avenging it.

With only Capt. Tommy Tomb missing, the Lions are well prepared to seek revenge from league rivals. John O'Brien has come to Coach Paul Mooney's squad from last year's freshman five to fill Tomb's place at guard. Four regulars from last year will carry on—Capt. Bill Nash at guard, Jim Casey at center and Gus Ganzenmuller and Dan Crowley as forwards.

So certain is Coach Mooney of the caliber of his various candidates that he already has reduced his varsity squad to its working proportions for the season—11 men. Bill Pearce and Rod McNamee, substitutes last year, and Merrill Robinson, former freshman star, will find odd jobs to perform as forwards. Clip Wolf, last year's freshman center, will alternate with Casey; Joe Vollmer, semi-regular last year, and Mike Brescia, former freshman, are the extra guards.

Most of these men have been drilling since October to fit themselves for the championship grind, a somewhat longer training period than other league teams attempt. The showing of the Light Blue and White in practice games to date has failed to reveal any staleness.

In bowing to Pennsylvania last year, Columbia scored 10 victories against three defeats—only two defeats prior to the playoff. Any such record as that in the forthcoming season should put the Lions comfortably ahead of their nearest rival, whether it be Princeton or Pennsylvania.

With any less capable squad, Mooney might well be alarmed at the wide pre-season favor his team has received. He refuses, however, to become frightened until there is actual reason for it.

College Basketball Results

Brigham Young 6, Colorado C. 45.
Brooklyn 43, Savage 15.
Butler 41, Purdue 39.
C. C. N. Y. 36, Dartmouth 24.
Chicago 51, Armour Tech 49.
Columbia 35, Williams 24.
Evansville 49, Hanover 23.
Idaho (SB) 35, Utah 30.
Illinois Wes. 9, Louisville 20.
Indiana 56, Vanderbilt 18.
Kansas 38, Kansas State 23.
Long Island 63, Shepherd St. 18.
Manhattan 40, Cathedral 11.
Michigan 28, Western Reserve 23.
Pittsburgh 23, Xavier 21.
Providence 30, Stamford U. C. 29.
Rochester 36, Cornell 29.
Seth Low 42, St. Francis 19.
So. California 42, Missouri 16.
St. Lawrence 45, Crescent-H. 41.
Syracuse 40, Harvard 30.
Tulane 34, Georgia 26.
Utah State 43, U. C. L. A. 32.
Wagner 34, Alumni 33.
Western S. T. 48, Iowa 35.
Westminster 43, Westchester T. 24.
Wheaton 30, Oshkosh T. 26.
Wisconsin 48, Marquette 21.

Charley 'Cy' Rigler

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23 (AP)—Charley "Cy" Rigler, veteran National League umpire, who started his career in the days when baseball players rode to the parks in horse-drawn buses, passed on here Saturday. He was 53.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 7, Northeastern 0.
Lake Placid 6, Colgate 2.
Princeton 4, St. Nicholas 3.

Amateur Hockey Results

N. Y. Rovers 2, Pittsburgh Y. J. 1.
N. Y. Curb 1, Manhattan Arrows 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Hershey 0.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	10	1	4	59	37	21
London	8	2	5	30	24	18
Buffalo	6	2	7	31	33	14
Rochester	2	0	12	33	52	4
Western Division						
Detroit	10	2	3	52	31	22
Cleveland	9	0	7	42	44	18
Windsor	5	5	7	39	43	15
Pittsburgh	5	0	10	41	63	10

Results Dec. 21

Cleveland 4, Rochester 3.
Windsor 1, London 1, overtime.
Buffalo 2, Syracuse 1.

Result Dec. 22

Syracuse 4, Buffalo 2.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	7	6	3	31	26	20
Rangers	7	4	5	31	27	18
Chicago	7	2	6	25	25	16
Boston	5	2	8	17	18	12
Canadian Division						
Toronto	8	2	5	44	36	18
Americans	6	2	8	31	39	14
Montreal	6	2	6	28	28	14
Canadiens	3	4	8	26	34	10

Results Dec. 21

Toronto 5, Americans 3.
Montreal 2, Canadiens 1.

Results Dec. 22

Rangers 3, Boston 1.
Montreal 2, Detroit 2, overtime.
Americans 3, Chicago 2, overtime.

Kamm Named Manager

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23 (AP)—William E. Kamm, former star third baseman of the Chicago White Sox and Cleveland Indians and one of the highest-priced minor leaguers ever sold to the major baseball leagues, Saturday was named manager of the San Francisco Mission Club. He will pilot the Pacific Coast League outfit for the 1936 season. Salary terms were not announced. Kamm replaces Charles "Gabby" Street, who resigned to manage St. Paul of the American Association.

Amateur Polo Results

Gov. Island 9½, Squadron A. 7.
Optimists 13, First Division 11.

Boccock Named Head Coach

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Dec. 23 (AP)—Branch Bocock was named head football coach at the College of William and Mary Saturday for the 1936 season. Tommy Dowler, present head coach, will be retained on the gridiron staff as backfield coach, while John Kellison will remain as line mentor. Bocock, who resigned as head coach at William and Mary after three successful seasons from 1928 through 1930, turned out teams which won 21 games, lost seven and tied three. One of the ties was a 13-all contest with Harvard. Salary terms or the length of Bocock's contract were not revealed by the committee.

Mallory Wins Nassau Golf

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 23 (AP)—Leo Mallory, 24-year-old Noroton (Conn.) golf professional, won the $1000 top prize in the annual $5000 Nassau British Colonial open golf here yesterday with a score of 271 for the 72-hole test.

Hawks Buy Larochelle

CHICAGO, Dec. 23 (AP)—Wildor Larochelle, right wing of the Montreal Canadiens, has been purchased by the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League. The purchase price was not revealed.

All-Star Pro Eleven Selected by Coaches

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (AP)—The New York Giants and Chicago Bears furnish three players each to the National Professional Football League's all-star team, selected by the coaches and announced yesterday.

The only repeaters from 1934 were Bill Morgan, Giants' tackle; Mel Hein, Giants' center; Joe Kopcha, Bears' guard, and Earl (Dutch) Clark, ace quarterback of the champion Detroit Lions.

Hein came closest to being unanimous choice, polling 43 points. Five points are awarded for first team selection and three for second team.

Detroit and Green Bay each gained three places on the second team. The first team:

Player	Position	Pts.
Bill Smith, Cardinals, le		35
Bill Morgan, Giarts, lt		38
Joe Kopcha, Bears, lg		33
Mel, Hein, Giants, c		43
Mike Michalske, Green Bay, rg		23
George Musso, Bears, rt		31
Bill Karr, Bears, re		26
Dutch Clark, Detroit, qb		35
Ed Danowski, Giants, lhb		31
Ernie Caddel, Detroit rhb		18
Mike Mikulak, Cardinals, fb		21

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Community Tree

IT WAS late afternoon and the light was fading, when the young electrician finished his job on the community tree. The snow had been falling gently for hours and his crisp, cropped hair wore a cap of soft flakes; for he, in common with a lot of his kind, scorned wearing any headgear except in the severest cold, and certainly this mild Christmas weather did not warrant it.

His bright dark eyes surveyed his handiwork and found it good. And he had just finished in time. In a few more minutes now the lights would be turned on in the square; they already were in full blast in the public market across the street and the department stores along Main were a blaze of commercial glory.

He moved back to get a better view of the tree and almost stepped on the pigeon that had been overseeing the job from the minute he arrived with his kit several hours before.

* * *

"SORRY, OLD FELLOW." His apology was part admonishment, for the bird had been underfoot more than once during his stringing of wires. He looked down at it now, mincing away from his heavy brogues, its own delicate pink feet lifting pertly and then disappearing in the inch of snow that covered everything in the square. Probably someone was in the habit of feeding it here. Or why would it hang around all afternoon, cocking its head inquisitively every time he took a tool from the bag, running nearer, strutting, waiting? And then, when it got no attention, going off on some business of its own, only to come back in a minute and begin all over again? Its sorties from the square were not for long.

Here it was back again, expectant-eyed, audacious, preening the mauve feathers of its snow-flecked wings, arching its iridescent neck, coming so close as to make you think it would rub against your legs like a cat. Obviously, someone had made a fuss over the bird and made a habit of it. Otherwise it wouldn't be so sure that, if it persisted, something would be forthcoming.

* * *

IT WAS A plump pigeon, too; no winter-hungry feathered creature that would excite your pity. And where were its fellows? Funny, seeing a pigeon all sole alone! Maybe they had taken refuge in the belfry of the church which lifted its white Colonial spire on the edge of the square. Lights had suddenly appeared in its windows. An organ swelled out into a carol that had been faintly pulsing in the air for some minutes. A choir burst into song.

> Good King Wenceslas looked out
> On the feast of Stephen,
> When the snow lay all about
> Deep and crisp and even.—

The young electrician turned his face up to the drifting flakes and hummed under his breath. The church with its windows glowing, picked out in its whiteness, the swirling snow, dusk drifting down on the town—why, it looked just like an old-fashioned Christmas card. He turned away, clearing his throat. How those old-time carols got you!

* * *

WELL, HE'D BE getting along home. Nothing to be done but tighten a few bulbs on the lower boughs. As he thrust his arms between the branches, he breathed deep of the balsam. That was another thing that meant Christmas; whiff after whiff of tangy evergreen to offset all the exhausts from machines. Look at them now, passing the square in a steady stream, and traffic would keep on getting worse. He'd be going.

As he swung his kit up over his broad suede-jacketed shoulder, the pigeon hopped up on the low-spreading bough, where he had tightened the last bulbs, and began pecking at them with gusto.

"Well, you persistent little beggar." He pursed up his lips as if to whistle, and regarded the bird humorously for an instant. The pigeon, in its turn, now regarded him with what seemed to the electrician to be dawning reproach and disillusion. He turned quickly on his heel and, taking advantage of a green traffic light, was across the street in a jiffy. His broad back disappeared into the public market.

* * *

THE PIGEON WAS waiting for him when he got back and came sprinting, as if never for an instant had he let slip his faith in the generosity of this particular heavy-shod human.

With a stout pocket-knife, the young electrician divided a chunk of suet into what he thought might be suitable pigeon-portions. What if they didn't like suet! Well, he had always thought they had nothing to do with trees, either; but he had seen one making itself quite at home in these branches, where he was placing his offering.

There! He stood back. And, as if accepting an invitation and slighting all ceremony, the bird came to the table set for it. And suddenly the air was filled with pigeons, with their whir of settling; with low suppressed pigeon gurgles as they hopped and flopped to the huge lower limbs which now rested in the snow with their burden.

"So you were only sent out to forage for the rest, a sort of commissary fellow?" But the young electrician could no longer distinguish the bird he meant to address from all the rest of his brothers.

* * *

"WELL, IT'S A community tree, anyway, and you fellows might as well enjoy it with the rest of us; and what are electric bulbs to you!" He pursed his lips again and went off whistling in tune with the carolers. Half a block away the street lights sprang up and he turned around to view his handiwork, now that it had come to life. Even from where he stood, he imagined he could hear the rush of pigeons away from their so recently dusky branches. The tree, significantly pointed with a star, was almost one solid blaze of light, seen through the thickening snowfall.

"Hope this didn't spoil their party." The young electrician's mental comment was a bit rueful. But he followed it with a boyish chuckle. "Guess I can trust the cocky little fellow to find his way back to it in the morning!"

M. W. R.

Sea-Gulls

"COO!" observed the small child with the bagful of broken bread. "Tame, isn't he?"

I had seen that sea-gull detach himself from the papery coil of white wings which swept like a great wheel, whose one edge all but touched the stone parapet of the embankment. I had seen the gull alight and walk with finicky feet about the rough stone of the wall, coming close to the bread of the small child. The sea-gull had fetching ways and friendly eyes like dark beads. He pecked with critical discernment at the white, pappy food. He was so circumspect, so civilized, so urban. So tame.

"Coo!" cried the child. "He's gone. Where's he gone to?"

But he was soon forgetful of the gull which had risen to fly with wide, heavy strokes of his hooked wings through the downstream mists. And yet—"Gone?" I wanted to cry to that child. "Why's he gone? He's gone because he's tired of bread and soft town pickings, tired of tamed, soiled rivers. He's gone to fly through spindrift blowing up a Cornish cliff, to walk on sea-wetted sands, to follow in the boiling wake of ships, to scream about briny harbors. He's gone," I wanted to cry to that child, "to taste the tips of breakers, to lean on the wind, to tickle those feet of his with seaweed and windy turf and the fine white sand where the yellow-horns grow. That's why he's gone," I wanted to cry.

But I daresay I should have been mistaken.

C. G. G.

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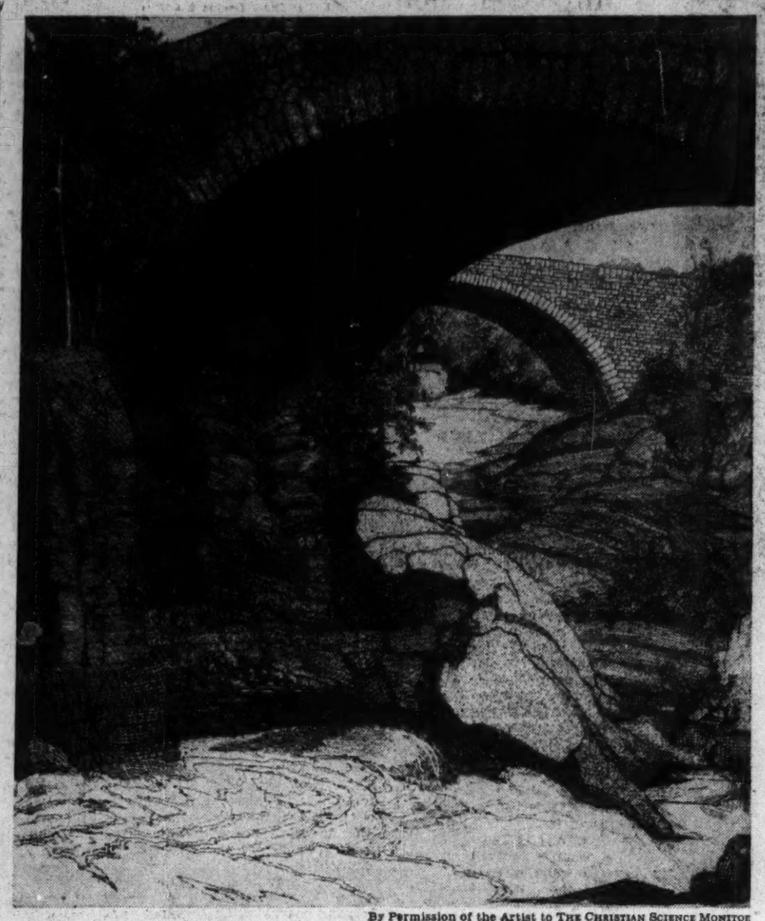

BY PERMISSION of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE TWO BRIDGES, INVERMORISTON, INVERNESS-SHIRE: *An Etching by Dorothy M. Fairley*

ON THE west shore of Loch Ness, with Mealfourvounie—"the round hill of the cold upland"—rising steeply a few miles beyond, and the waters that have traversed the Glen pouring themselves into the Loch, lies Invermoriston, surrounded by some of the wildest and most romantic scenery in the Western Highlands of Scotland.

Rough bridle-paths encircling the hills—lonely tracks that have actually degenerated from old roads—carry the traveler up and down among ridges and corries, mountainous crags and broken heights, where the patter of dripping water and the stir of small leaves echo the sounds of long ago; and tell of a young Prince, with a price upon his head, hunted from place to place among these same fastnesses.

In the rocks of Ceranan, among the mountains overhanging the Glen, lies the cave in which Prince Charlie and the "Seven Men of Glenmoriston" lay for four days before making for the coast; a comfortless home enough, but as fine a refuge as the great hills could offer, safely hidden under the northerly peak of Tigh Mor na Seilge.

In her etching, "The Two Bridges," Miss Fairley brings out with remarkable fidelity the character of the scenery to be found in Inverness-shire. The wild rush of water contending with the rocky bed; the sturdy undergrowth rising apparently from the heart of the stone itself; the strongly built arches spanning the river; the vivid coloring suggested by the clever use of the needle, all tell of the rugged and romantic beauty of the Highlands. She has chosen a particularly interesting point of view from which the interlacing arches of the bridges seem instinctively to follow the curved formation of the boulders below.

His Christmas in the Woods

ON THE night before this particular Christmas, every creature of the woods that could stir was up and stirring, for over the old snow was falling, silently, a soft, fresh covering that might mean a hungry Christmas unless the dinner were had before morning.

But when the morning dawned, a cheery Christmas sun broke across the great gum swamp, lighting the snowy boles and soft-piled limbs of the giant trees with indescribable glory, and pouring, a golden flood, into the deep spongy bottoms below. It would be a perfect Christmas in the woods, clear, mild, stirless, with silent footing for me, and everywhere the telltale snow.

And everywhere the Christmas spirit, too. As I paused among the pointed cedars of the pasture, looking down the cripple at the head of the swamp, a clear wild whistle rang in the thicket, followed by a flash through the alders like a tongue of fire, as a cardinal grosbeak shot down to the tangle of greenbrier and magnolia under the slope. It was a fleck of flaming summer. As warm as summer, too, the stag-horn sumac burned on the crest of the ridge against the group of holly trees,—trees as fresh as April, and all aglow with berries. The woods were decorated for the holy day. The gentleness of the soft new snow touched everything; cheer and good-will lighted the unclouded sky and warmed the thick depths of the evergreens, and blazed in the crimson-berried bushes of the ilex and alder. The Christmas woods were glad. Nor was the gladness all show, mere decoration. There was real cheer in abundance, for I was back in the old home woods, back along the Cohansey, back where you can pick persimmons off the trees at Christmas. . . .

High and alone in a bare persimmon tree for one's dinner hardly sounds like a merry Christmas. But I was not alone. I had noted fresh tracks beneath the tree before I climbed up, and now I saw that the snow had been partly brushed from several of the larger limbs as the 'possum had moved about in the tree for his Christmas dinner. We were both guests at the same festive board, and both of us at Nature's invitation. It mattered not that the 'possum had eaten and gone this hour or more. Such is good form in the woods. He was expecting me, so he came early, leaving his Christmas greetings for me in the snow.

Thus I was not alone; here was a good company and plenty of it. I never lack a companion in the woods when I can pick up a trail. The 'possum and I ate together. And this was just the fellowship I needed, this sharing the persimmons with the 'possum. I had broken bread, not with the 'possum only, but with all the out-of-doors. I was now fit to enter the woods, for I was filled with good-will and persimmons, as full as the 'possum; and putting myself under his gentle guidance, I got down upon the ground, took up his clumsy trail, and descended toward the swamp. Such an entry is one of the particular joys of the winter. To go in with a fox, a mink or a 'possum through the door of the woods is to find yourself at home. Any one can get inside the out-of-doors as the grocery boy or the census man gets inside our houses. You can bolt in at any time on business. A trail, however, is Nature's invitation. There may be other, better beaten paths for mere feet. But go softly with the 'possum, and at the threshold you are met by the spirit of the wood, you are made the guest of the open, silent, secret out-of-doors. . . .

Here at the foot of the slope the winter sun lay warm, and here in the sheltered briery border I came upon the Christmas birds.

There was a great variety of them, feeding and preening and chirping in the vines. The tangle was a-twitter with their quiet, cheery talk. Such a medley of notes you could not hear at any other season outside a city bird-store. How far the different species understood one another I should like to know, and whether the hum of voices meant sociability to them, as it certainly did to me. Doubtless the first cause of their flocking here was the sheltered warmth and the great numbers of berry-laden bushes, for there was no lack either of abundance or variety on the Christmas table.—From "The Lay of the Land," by DALLAS LORE SHARP. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A Character of Its Own

LINCOLNSHIRE is a county which has a very definite character of its own. It is still, I suppose, the least known of the counties of England. It is cut off from the rest of England by the Humber and the Wash, and the Great North Road only touches one corner of it.

In old days I had been surprised when I found that Tennyson's northern farmer was a Lincolnshire man. Surely Lincolnshire was midland rather than northern. When I came to know Lincolnshire I discovered that the title was just. The men of Lincolnshire are more akin to the men of Yorkshire and of the Lowlands of Scotland than to the Anglo-Saxons of the south. It was an area of close Danish settlement. Most of the place-names are Danish. It is a slight indication that we belong to the north rather than to the south that Church in Lincolnshire is Kirk as in Kirkstead, Kirkby, Algarkirk; and Bridge is Brig, as is the case in Scotland. Lincolnshire has this charm, that it is the last remaining part of old England. Lincolnshire has been little invaded by the bungalow and the retired person. Very few reside in the county except those who make their living there or who are connected with the land. We still retain our old families, many of them impoverished, but they are still with us. Our peers are not new men, but have been connected with the county for centuries. The new men do not settle in Lincolnshire. . . .

It is generally supposed that Lincolnshire is a flat county. As a fact it is very varied in character. Each part of the county has its own special title. The chief are no doubt the Fen, the Marsh and the Wold. There are in addition the Cliff, the Heath, the Carrs and the Vale. The Lincolnshire Fen, the northern part of the Fen Land which extends into Cambridgeshire, touching also the Soke of Peterborough and Norfolk, is the richest agricultural land in England, nine feet of deep black soil, "fat as butter" as the people say. Here agriculture still flourishes. The Fen villages are large, many of them from 1500 to 2000 people. The Fen employs much labour. I have counted over seventy people working together in one field. The land is so precious that few hedges or trees are to be seen. The trees on the Fen, as in the Marsh, cluster round the houses and the villages. The result is extraordinarily good. The Fen in summer and the Marsh in autumn are beautiful. It is natural to trees to grow in woodlands and in groups, and they appear to best advantage when they do so.—W. S. SWAYNE, in "Parson's Pleasure." (London: Blackwood & Sons.)

The Wind Can Breathe of Lovely Things

THE wind can breathe of lovely things,
Of swaying trees and darting wings.
It trailed the murmuring cool of streams
To rest where crystal water gleams.
It kissed the stars as morning came
And hurried when the sunset's flame
Had made the skies a tinted shore.
In friendly way it reached my door
And brought to me the touch of wings—
The wind can breathe of lovely things.

J. SILVIA

What Does Christmas Mean to You?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE Christmas morning a weary and disheartened woman asked herself the question, "What does Christmas mean to you?" Seeking the answer in her own thought, she found there only grief, bitterness, and poignant memories of other and happier Christmas seasons, gay with festivities, family reunions, and generous giving.

But now everything was different! A world condition of economic distress had robbed her of home, income, and the joys of normal living. Because of this misfortune, she had moved to a new domestic environment seemingly hostile to her and to Christian Science. Knowing that courage and peace could not be gained by morbidly dwelling on the past, she turned for comfort and light to the writings of Mary Baker Eddy. These writings, replete with spiritual wisdom and truth, had given her the right understanding of God and man, and healed her of many false concepts, both physical and mental.

Opening "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," she read Mrs. Eddy's beautiful article, "What Christmas Means to Me." Here in the following words (p. 262) she found the answer to her prayer for light: "Christmas to me is the reminder of God's great gift,—His spiritual idea, man and the universe,—a gift which so transcends mortal, material, sensual giving that the merriment, mad ambition, rivalry, and ritual of our common Christmas seem a human mockery in mimicry of the real worship in commemoration of Christ's coming." Eagerly she read on, drinking in this further message: "I love to observe Christmas in quietude, humility, benevolence, charity, letting good will towards man, eloquent silence, prayer, and praise express my conception of Truth's appearing."

Gratitude and joy filled the heart of the reader as she pondered this new and true meaning of Christmas, revealing "on earth peace, good will toward men." What a priceless gift is God's love for every one of His children! What cause for rejoicing that she had enough of this love to give to all within her radius of thought! More love, rather than many material gifts, was the need of the world. This love must be expressed in kindly thoughts, words, and deeds. No aggressive suggestions of false pride, resentment, or ridicule could make her afraid to give love, or cause others to reject her spiritual offering.

The woman who had believed herself lonely and impoverished began at once to seek opportunities to make others happy by expressing good will, appreciation for every bit of good, and helpful interest in the problems of others. Self-pity and the depressing sense of giving and receiving nothing vanished. So much loving-kindness was reflected to her from unexpected sources that this Christmas season proved to be the happiest she had ever experienced. She had gained a greater compassion for all and the joy of knowing God as "giving all and man having all that God gives," as Mrs. Eddy says in Miscellany (p. 5).

Portentous to all mankind was that first Christmas night so long ago when shepherds tended their flocks on the Judean hillside. In simple, beautiful language Luke relates the sweet story, that will never grow old, of the starry night, peaceful and still; the shepherds—simple, calm, and kindly men—mentally ready to receive the angel's message. Suddenly a wondrous light shone round about them. Trembling with holy awe they heard an angel voice reassure them with "good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people" (Luke 2:10). Then, trusting and rejoicing, they sought the lowly manger, and found the infant Jesus.

Later on, Jesus was found to be about his "Father's business," demonstrating the healing power of the Christ. His pure reflection of Mind, God, was the spiritual attraction which drew to him the sick and sinning for comfort and healing. With touching eagerness, parents sought his blessing upon their little ones. Students of Christian Science gratefully acknowledge Jesus as the Way-shower. They pray daily that they may follow, in some degree, his example of love and his life so active in goodness.

What is the Christmas message to the invalid, in bondage to false fears and beliefs of incurability, heredity, and uselessness? It renews his hope through the ever-present Christ. It reveals the true sense of health as God's precious gift to all. God's man, the real man, possesses every quality which expresses health, strength, purity, vigor, beauty, and unhampered activity. One can seem to suffer, then, only by accepting a lie about God's perfect, spiritual creation.

Tenderly and irresistibly the Christ is awakening the sinner and the mourner from the mortal dream of life in matter. It speaks to them and to all of infinite Love, the great Shepherd of the sheep, ready and waiting to welcome them home to the heavenly fold of pure, spiritual consciousness. None can stray too far to hear and respond to Love's calling.

At the Christmas season one may prayerfully and profitably ask oneself, What does Christmas mean to me? Does it mean Truth's victories won, a greater love for God and man, and a marked disappearing of the material necessities and ritual of our common Christmas? Joy, gratitude, and a priceless sense of God's goodness, power, and glory await

> "him who every morn
> Feels in his heart the Lord Christ born."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Was bedeutet Weihnachten für dich?

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINES Weihnachtsmorgens fragte sich eine müde und verzagte Frau: „Was bedeutet Weihnachten für dich?" Die Antwort in ihrem eigenen Denken suchend, fand sie dort nur Gram, Bitterkeit und wehmütige Erinnerungen an frühere und glücklichere Weihnachten mit frohen Festlichkeiten, Familienzusammenkünften und reichem Geben.

Aber jetzt war alles anders. Ein weltweiter Zustand wirtschaftlicher Not hatte sie ihres Heims, ihres Einkommens und der Freuden einer geordneten Lebensweise beraubt. Infolge dieses Mißgeschicks war sie in eine neue Wohnung gezogen, wo die Nachbarn ihr und der Christlichen Wissenschaft feindlich gesinnt schienen. Da sie wußte, daß Mut und Frieden nicht durch krankhaftes Verweilen bei Vergangenem zu erlangen sind, suchte sie Trost und Licht in den Schriften von Mary Baker Eddy. Diese Schriften voll geistiger Weisheit und Wahrheit hatten ihr das rechte Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen gegeben und sie von vielen falschen Vorstellungen körperlich und seelisch geheilt.

Sie schlug das Buch "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" auf und las den herrlichen Aufsatz von Mrs. Eddy: „Was Weihnachten für mich bedeutet". Hier fand sie Erhörung ihres Gebets um Licht in den Worten (S. 262): „Weihnachten mahnt mich an Gottes große Gabe,—Seine geistige Idee, den Menschen und das Weltall—eine Gabe, die das sterbliche, materielle, sinnliche Geben so überragt, daß die Belustigung, der wahnsinnige Ehrgeiz, das Wetteifern und die Feierlichkeiten bei unserer gewöhnlichen Weihnachten als menschliche possenhafte Nachahmung der wirklichen Feier zum Gedächtnis des Kommens Christi erscheinen". Eifrig las sie weiter und nahm die weitere Botschaft begierig in sich auf: „Ich begehe Weihnachten gern in der Stille, in Demut, mit Mildtätigkeit, Nächstenliebe, so daß Wohlwollen gegen den Menschen, beredtes Schweigen, Gebet und Lobpreisung meine Auffassung vom Erscheinen der Wahrheit ausdrücken".

Dankbarkeit und Freude erfüllte das Herz der Leserin, als sie über diese neue und wahre Bedeutung von Weihnachten, die „Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen" offenbart, nachdachte. Was für eine unschätzbare Gabe Gottes Liebe für alle Seine Kinder ist! Wieviel Grund zur Freude sie hatte, daß sie genug von dieser Liebe hatte, um allen, an die sie dachte, davon zu geben! Die Welt brauchte viel eher mehr Liebe als viele weltliche Geschenke, eine Liebe, die in freundlichen Gedanken, Worten und Taten zum Ausdruck kommen muß. Keine angreifenden Einflüsterungen von falschem Stolz, Empfindlichkeit oder Lächerlichkeit konnten sie zurückschrecken, Liebe zu geben, oder andere veranlassen, ihre geistige Gabe zurückzuweisen.

Die Frau, die geglaubt hatte, sie sei einsam und verarmt, suchte unverzüglich Gelegenheiten, andere dadurch glücklich zu machen, daß sie Wohlwollen, Anerkennung für jedes bißchen Gute und hilfreiche Anteilnahme an den Problemen anderer bekundete. Selbstbedauern und das niederdrückende Gefühl, nichts zu geben und nichts zu empfangen, verging. Von unerwarteten Seiten wurde ihr so viel Freundlichkeit erzeigt, daß sich jene Weihnachtszeit als die glücklichste erwies, die sie je erlebt hatte. Sie hatte ein größeres Mitgefühl für alle und die freudige Erkenntnis erlangt, daß Gott „alles gibt und der Mensch alles hat, was Gott gibt", wie Mrs. Eddy in ihrem Buche Miscellany (S. 5) sagt.

Bedeutungsvoll für die ganze Menschheit war jene erste Christnacht vor so langer Zeit, als die Hirten im jüdischen Gebirge ihre Herden weideten. Schlicht und schön erzählt Lukas die nie veraltende liebliche Geschichte von der friedlichen und stillen Sternennacht und von den Hirten—einfachen, ruhigen, freundlichen Menschen—deren Denken bereit war, die Engelsbotschaft zu empfangen. Plötzlich umleuchtete sie ein wunderbares Licht. In heiliger Ehrfurcht erschauernd hörten sie, wie eine Engelstimme ihnen „große Freude verkündigte, die allem Volk widerfahren wird" (Luk. 2, 10). Vertrauend und frohlockend suchten sie dann die bescheidene Grippe und fanden das Jesuskind.

Später finden wir Jesus „in dem, das seines Vaters ist"; er bewies die Heilkraft des Christus. Seine reine Widerspiegelung des Gemüts, Gottes, war die geistige Anziehungskraft, die die Kranken und die Sünder, die Ermutigung und Heilung suchten, zu ihm zog. Mit rührender Begierde suchten Eltern seinen Segen für ihre Kinder. Die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft anerkennen Jesus dankbar als den Wegweiser. Sie beten täglich, daß sie in gewissem Grade seinem Beispiel der Liebe und seinem im Guten so tätigen Leben nachfolgen mögen.

Was ist die Weihnachtsbotschaft für den Kranken in Knechtschaft falscher Befürchtungen und Annahmen von Unheilbarkeit, Vererbung und Nutzlosigkeit? Sie flößt ihm durch den immer gegenwärtigen Christus neue Hoffnung ein. Sie offenbart den wahren Sinn von Gesundheit als die köstliche Gabe, die Gott allen gibt. Gottes Mensch, der wirkliche Mensch, besitzt jede Eigenschaft, die Gesundheit, Kraft, Reinheit, Rüstigkeit, Schönheit und ungehemmte Tätigkeit ausdrückt. Man kann also scheinbar nur dadurch leiden, daß man eine Lüge über Gottes vollkommene, geistige Schöpfung annimmt.

Liebreich und unwiderstehlich weckt der Christus den Sünder und den Leidtragenden aus dem sterblichen Traum von Leben in der Materie auf. Er verkündet ihnen und allen die unendliche Liebe, den großen Hirten der Schafe, der bereit ist und darauf wartet, sie in der himmlischen Heimat reinen, geistigen Bewußtseins willkommen zu heißen. Niemand kann sich so weit verirren, daß er den Ruf der Liebe nicht hören und ihm nicht folgen könnte.

In der Weihnachtszeit kann man sich zum eigenen Nutzen andächtig fragen: Was bedeutet Weihnachten für mich? Bedeutet es gewonnene Siege der Wahrheit, größere Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen und ein merkliches Verzichten auf materielle Dinge bei unserer üblichen Weihnachtsfeier? Freude, Dankbarkeit und ein unschätzbares Gefühl der Güte, der Macht und der Herrlichkeit Gottes erwarten

> „den, der jeden Morgen
> In seinem Herzen die Geburt des Herrn Christus erlebt".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Golden Feet

MORNING walks
On golden feet
Across the meadows,
Chasing shadows
From their hiding places.

—HOMER EUGENE MCMASTER, in "Modern American Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

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Japanese Make Broad Impress on Philippines

(Continued from Page 1)

Taft and Dean C. Worcester, W. Cameron Forbes, Leonard Wood, and others.

But to build the difficult corkscrew road to Baguio they needed Japanese labor. When the road-building was over, a Japanese labor contractor named Ohta gathered his tools and his men and went pioneering in Davao. Baguio—the most "empire-built," and one of the most delightful spots Americans ever developed, has turned on its cork-helmeted patrons and opened the way to just what they feared most—a Japanese colony in the Philippines.

Davao the Japanese Baguio

To a practical people, Davao is just as much a Philippine paradise as Baguio. There, the Japanese colony is rapidly cornering a big share of the world's sole source of abaca—Manila hemp—which in turn makes rope that is indispensable to the world's navies and merchant marines. It is the one product that the Philippines has alone—or practically so—the one product for which nations will keep open the sea lanes to the archipelago.

But the industry is fast going into Japanese hands, due solely to superior efficiency and organization. The time may come when the sea lanes will lead to Japan, not to the Philippines, when the nations want Manila hemp.

Proves Vice-Governor Right

I had the good fortune to fly from Manila south to Davao, and in a zigzag over most of the southern islands. We covered about 1500 miles, landed many times, and got an incomparable idea of the mighty, untouched resources of the archipelago.

Nobody could fly over the spreading plateau which begins about 50 miles back of Davao, and fail to realize that Vice-Gov. J. Ralston Hayden was right in saying recently:

"Mindanao, that rich, undeveloped island of the south, stands today as the greatest single challenge to the creative force of the Philippine people. It also offers, and as long as it remains undeveloped it will continue to offer, a tempting lure to nations other than the Philippines. The events of the next decade will determine whether Mindanao is to become a treasure house of national wealth or an island of national peril for the future Philippine republic."

Former Gov.-Gen. Dwight F. Davis told the Philippine Legislature: "Last year I spoke of Mindanao as the land of promise, a treasure house of national wealth with the door kept carefully locked. The promises are being fulfilled, the door unlocked, but not by us."

Well, Why Not?

And a Filipino writer tersely footnoted: "What we Filipinos should do is to think like the Americans and to act like the Japanese."

Davao, with the richest of the islands, is the ocean gateway to the whole of Mindanao, although it is easier to approach the interior from the north. It is 300 miles only to the nearest mandated island. Stretching down to the gulf of Davao are well-kept, carefully organized Japanese plantations, specializing in abaca but with a sideline in coconuts. The Furukawa Plantation, one of those I visited, was shipping its hemp to Japan and its shredded coconut to a macaroon factory in San Francisco. Each to his taste. . . .

Back of the plantations are magnificent forests of rare and valuable hardwoods, some of which the Japanese are also working, sending squared logs back to Japan for fabrication.

The Edenic Plateau

Behind the forests, over the height of land, lies a plateau some 50 miles wide and 250 miles long, which is largely grassland, cut with deep gorges in which streams with great water-power possibilities run. The plateau is ripe for the plow or the grazing herd, and the Philippines are short on both beef and dairy cattle. It averages over 2000 feet in elevation, the climate is splendid—sleep under cover almost every night in the year, just over 5 degrees from the equator, slight but ample rainfall almost every afternoon, grow anything under the sun.

At Del Monte, 80 miles by air line north from Davao, the California Packing Company has a great plantation, an American colony of a few supervisors, a clubhouse and landing field, and a packing plant on the coast putting up pineapple and tuna fish—when they can persuade the Filipino, who is a disinterested fisherman, to catch the latter.

But this plantation is only an anchor to windward in case the company's major Hawaiian plantations run into any difficulties. But they grow very good pineapples, and cheaply enough. You should also have seen the 10-foot centerpiece of orchids on the table at their clubhouse at a simple little dinner for two newspaper reporters and two Congressmen. They grow almost wild. Around the grounds crimson poinsettias made a sort of hedge, and the little bungalows were masked under waves of purple bougainvillea.

Looks Like Banana Tree

At Davao also the Japanese love flowers—but they love efficiency equally. It was informative then to compare the native and the Japanese methods of producing and marketing abaca. It is a perfect crop, growing almost wild for the native, and coming up again when chopped down.

The plant looks like a banana tree. Your native Filipino chops a log of it, perhaps as long as ten feet, and transports it on his back to a primitive stripping outfit near his hut. There, in labor which is physiologically excruciating, he pulls off the long fibres, dries them in the sun, carries them to his landlord and shares the crop, takes his small portion to a merchant, haggles, gets a poor price, pays something on his debts and goes back to the mountain clearing.

The Japanese corporation has coperative methods of production, roads through its planation, stripping by machinery, and co-operative methods of marketing direct to the shipper. Day labor is paid, there is no peonage system of sharecropping. Thus it is no wonder that Davao production of hemp has grown from little or nothing to equal 25 per cent of the entire Philippine product, mostly in Japanese hands and exported direct to Japan. From 1917 to 1933, Japan took only 13.3 per cent of the Manila hemp export; in 1934 she took 27.9 per cent.

Cooler Than Manila

Davao looks out from under its coconut palm fringe straight to the south seas—and across to the mandated islands. It is cooler than Manila, the Japanese like it here, and the Filipinos and few Americans like them, generally speaking. They have a consulate and attached residences, clubs, restaurants, temples and schools, many centered together.

The children are educated entirely in Japanese, there is no assimilation, as in Hawaii. In 1920 the colony numbered 5533, but its size is governed closely by the price of Manila hemp. In back of the residents stands their government, and perhaps more important, the big Japanese commercial houses and banks. Credit is available on good terms, and commercial tie-ins which make for prosperity.

There is a current controversy between the Manila Government and the Japanese concerning landholding. Part of the Japanese lands are unquestionably legal, based on purchases or lease before it was illegal for them thus to acquire land.

On Labor-Contract Leases

But the remainder is worked on a labor-contract arrangement with Filipinos or Americans who took out leases from the Government on the public domain, and then being disinterested, or incapable of making the land pay themselves, have turned it over to Japanese who pay some 15 per cent of the takings, and return the land with all improvements in 12 or 15 years.

Last spring the Manila authorities threatened to take action against these citizens who held such lands and then subleased them, which would have resulted in evictions of almost half of the Japanese. Since they had been undisturbed for many years, with the contracts unchallenged, the Japanese felt this was unreasonable. Latterly, the Manila authorities seem to take a similar view, and when I called at the Foreign Office in Tokyo—in its efficient Philippine department—they did not seem disturbed by the problem.

Bananas in Back Yard

Life in Davao is much easier than in Japan. I wandered into a farmhouse, built in thorough Japanese style, on the outskirts of the town, to see a hemp-stripping outfit. When I complimented the housewife on the neatness of her housekeeping, she scurried into the kitchen and returned to offer me an enormous bunch of the most delicious bananas I ever tasted, which grew abundantly in her back yard. Things aren't so easy in Japan, and I couldn't help wondering if this idyllic south-sea life—although there is still plenty of hard work—would not ultimately have an effect on Japanese industry. So far, they are sticking to their knitting, bananas or no bananas.

So much for Davao. The second Japanese challenge is mercantile. I was told, and there are visible evidences, of the spread of Japanese bazaars, partly because during the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods the Filipino buyer also struck, demanded Japanese products, and got them from Japanese stores.

Chinese Hard to Outsell

There are, however, no available figures to show this mercantile increase, and the latest statistics showed 62,818 Filipino stores, 13,818 Chinese, and 775 Japanese. The foreigners, however, do 70 per cent of the retail trade by volume, and have done so for many years. Quite possibly the Japanese retailer, with the credit facilities, export aids, and big industrial production of his country behind him, will spread out like the chain store. The Chinese, however, are hard competitors with their long hours, low standards of living, and mercantile experience.

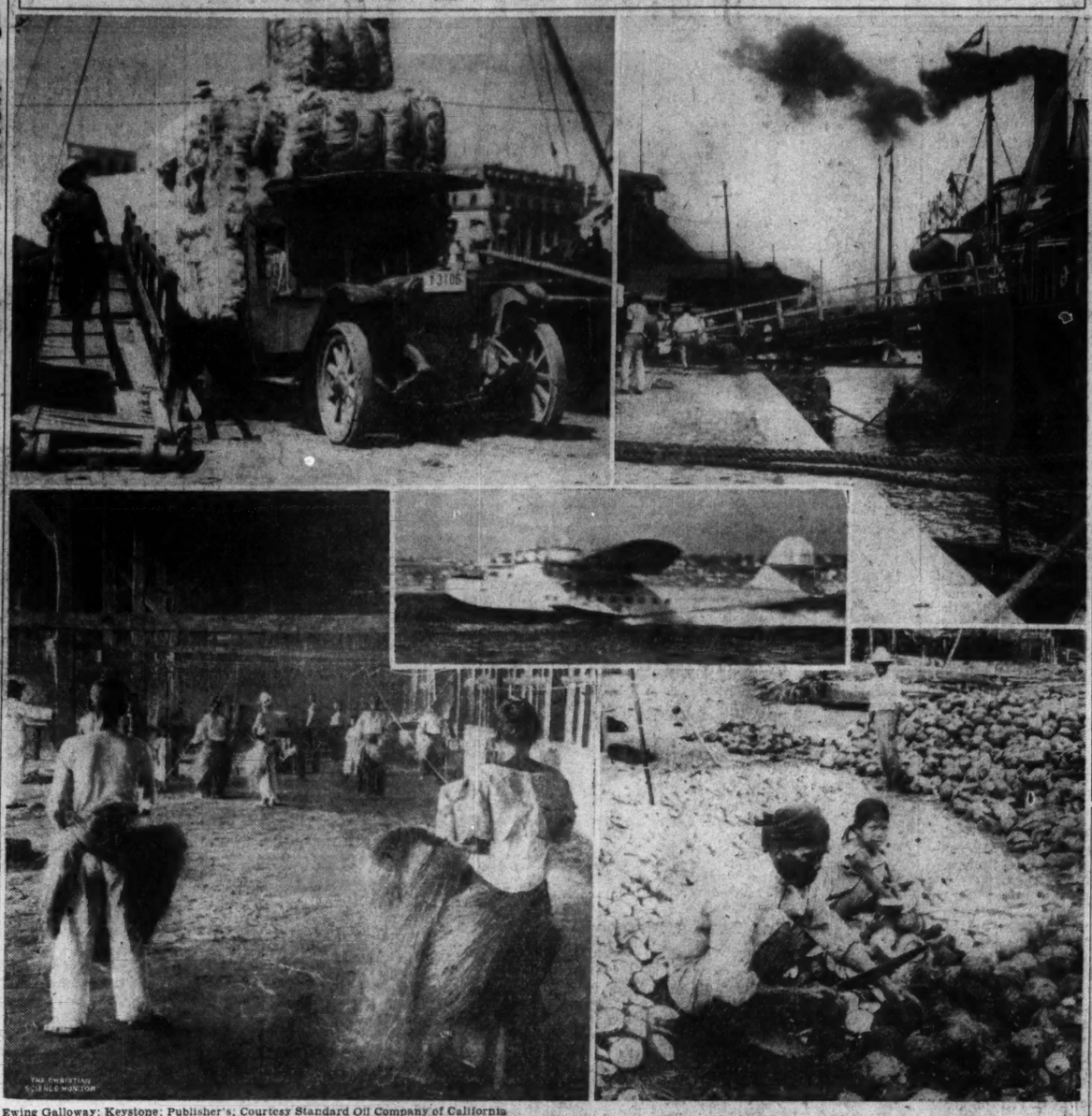
Japanese sale of textiles to the Philippines increased phenomenally in 1935: the American share declining from 72 per cent in 1932 to 40 per cent in 1934, and 23 per cent in September, 1935, as against 74 per cent for Japan. The Philippine Legislature stood ready to stop this flow by tariff legislation, but were halted by the American State Department with its gentleman's agreement with Japan, designed voluntarily to limit the shipments. The agreement has been sharply attacked as a subterfuge by textile interests.

Not to be overlooked is the Japanese preponderance in the deep-sea fishing trade around the Philippines—and the Filipino eats fish as a main staple—and the increasing Japanese commercial tonnage in Philippine ports.

But these are only straws in the wind. The biggest straw grows out of the relative trends of Japanese and American trade with the Philippines in the first three months of 1935, compared with 1934. They reflect such legislation as the American restrictions on coconut oil, cordage, and sugar.

In 1935, as compared with 1934, Philippine sales to the United States meantime increased by 47.55 per cent. By inexorable rule, the Philippines purchases from the United States consequently dropped by 16.23 per cent; its purchases from Japan increased by 20.22 per cent. Has the tide set?

Japan Develops Hemp Industry In Mindanao



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Philippine Products Have Worldwide Importance

Upper Left—Truckload of Hemp for Export. This Is Grown by Japanese in Davao, Island of Mindanao. Upper Right—Ships of the World Tie Up at the Docks in Pasig River. Lower Left—Japanese Make Manila Rope From Hemp They Grow. Lower Right—Filipinos Split Coconuts. The Dried Meats Are Called Copra. Inset—The China Clipper, the First Flying Boat to Cross the Pacific Ocean on a Regular Mail Route From the United States

Clipper Turns Back From Honolulu On Account of Storm

ALAMEDA, Calif., Dec. 23 (AP)—Unable to escape from a mid-ocean storm, the China Clipper returned to her Alameda base today from an intended flight to Honolulu.

The Pan American Airways big flying boat landed at Alameda at 5:48 a. m. (8:48 eastern standard time) after 14½ hours in the air. She had flown 700 miles of the 2400-mile course to Honolulu, fighting headwinds all the way.

When a storm failed to move off the course as rapidly as expected, Capt. Edwin C. Musick ordered the ship turned back in the early hours today. Her delayed transpacific flight will be made when weather conditions are favorable, Pan American offices announced.

While the China Clipper was returning to her base, her sister ship, the Philippine Clipper, landed at Wake Island on her return from Manila to California. She landed at Wake Island at 1:45 a. m., Pacific standard time, completing the 1536-mile flight from Guam in approximately 13 hours.

Enrollment Gains Recorded at U. of P.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23—For the first time since 1929 the University of Pennsylvania records an increase in enrollment, according to final registration statistics announced Dec. 21 by Edward W. Mumford, secretary of the university. There are now 905 more students enrolled than there were last year. The subject of finance seems particularly attractive to them.

The total enrollment in all schools and departments, exclusive of the Summer School, is 11,879. It includes students from every state in the Union, the District of Columbua, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and 25 foreign countries.

There are 5887 men and 1668 women enrolled as candidates for degrees and 4324 special students and candidates for certificates.

A total of 2783 Philadelphians are candidates for degrees, while 1868 others are enrolled as candidates for certificates or as special students.

St. Louis Splits Welcome To $30,000,000 Federal Gift

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23 (AP)—Uncle Sam's $30,000,000 Christmas gift to St. Louis—the Thomas Jefferson river-front memorial—found a mixed welcome yesterday.

Cries of "political pork" and "fraud" from property owners mingled with the praise of civic leaders who saw in federal approval of the project fruition of a 28-year dream.

Thomas N. Dysart, president of the Chamber of Commerce, hailed President Roosevelt's executive order Saturday approving the memorial as a national park, as a "landmark in the city's history."

However, Paul O. Peters, executive secretary of the Citizens' Non-Partison Committee, a group of property owners, interpreted federal sanction of the project as "an effort to bribe the Missouri electorate in 1936."

Mr. Peters, who led an unsuccessful fight recently against a $7,500,000 municipal bond issue to help finance the memorial, said evidence of "fraud and deceit" in the bond election would be made public in an effort to block the project.

He criticized the presidential order—which releases only $9,000,000 immediately—as a "choice between public necessity and political expediency.

"The deal as served up to them is a betrayal of the people of St. Louis who expected to get work relief," he asserted.

"The slogan was 'put 5000 men to work on the river front,' but those who cry for bread are now answered with a stone—$9,000,000, the rare cost of acquiring 37 blocks of real estate for a national park on the banks of the Mississippi River in downtown St. Louis.

"It is quite evident that if this is all the money available for the proposed $30,000,000 Thomas Jefferson Memorial that the leaders of the Democratic Party have very little confidence in their ability to get further funds from the next Congress for projects of such doubtful public value."

The memorial, dedicated to the author of the Louisiana Purchase and the winning of the West, has been sought here since 1907 in an attempt to beautify the unsightly levee district.

Present plans call for the razing of 37 blocks of crumbling red brick buildings along the river front. The district, once the busiest in the city, saw its commercial ascendancy wane with the passing of the picturesque river traffic.

The design for the memorial has not been completed, but it is expected to center around a massive statue of Jefferson. Fountains, obelisks, terraces and sweeping driveways will be added. Construction will take three years.

Inquiries Start Into Bus Dive Through Open Bridge

HOPEWELL, Va., Dec. 23 (AP)—Separate investigations were under way today to determine why an Atlantic Greyhound bus with 14 persons plunged yesterday through an open drawspan of an Appomattox River bridge. All were drowned. In Hopewell, officials headed by Commonwealth's Attorney John T. Goodman planned a thorough discussion of the cause of the disaster. Larkin Glazebrook, investigator of the state motor vehicle division, expressed the opinion the brakes on the bus had frozen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Interstate Commission announced today assignment of two men to aid local authorities in determining the cause of a bus disaster near Hopewell, Virginia, yesterday in which 14 persons were killed. The bus plunged through the gates of an open drawbridge into the icy Appomattox River.

The accident is the first major tragedy the newly-organized motor carrier bureau has investigated.

Wagner Labor Act Held Invalid By Federal Judge in Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23 (AP)—The Wagner Labor Disputes Act, new-deal measure giving employees the right to organize and bargain collectively without company interference, was held unconstitutional Dec. 21, by Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis.

The opinion was the first Federal Court ruling on the legality of the law enacted by the last Congress.

Judge Otis granted the Majestic Flour Mills of Aurora, Mo., a temporary injunction against a national labor relations board complaint which cited it for alleged refusal to bargain a wage and hour agreement with a union of its employees.

Exceeded Right

Declaring Congress had exceeded its constitutional right "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states . . ." the judge said, "the conclusion is that the whole act is unconstitutional."

At times caustice in his criticism of the act which President Roosevelt described as an "important step toward the achievement of just and peaceful labor relations in industry," Judge Otis said it treated the individual as a "recently emancipated slave."

The act gives employees the right to organize unions to carry on wage and hour negotations. It prohibits employers from interfering with the formation of such unions and created the Labor Relations Board to mediate disputes growing out of contracts between labor and employers.

In asking the injunction the mill pleaded the citation by the labor board laid it and its officers open to punishment by a $5000 fine, imprisonment for one year, or both.

The ruling was made as the United States Supreme Court considered cases testing constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Act, AAA and the Bankhead Cotton Production Control Act, all important New Deal Legislation.

In Single Sentence

Judge Otis said the heart of the Wagner Act was contained in a single sentence of Section 10: "The (Labor Relations) Board is empowered, as hereinafter provided, to prevent any person from engaging in unfair practice (listed in Section 8) affecting commerce."

Holding that the Aurora Mills' dispute with its employees had no direct bearing on the "stream of commerce," Judge Otis declared, "Congress has no power to regulate that which merely 'affects' commerce. . . . There is no way in which any of the specified unfair labor practices in any business, whether mill or mine or factory or store, conceivably can directly affect . . . commerce."

The injunction suit here arose when the Regional Labor Relations Board ordered officials of the mill to appear at a hearing in Springfield, Mo., to answer a complaint which grew out of prolonged disputes with employees.

Accused the Mill

The board accused the mill of refusing to bargain collectively with its organized workers and charged the company with the "offense" of "dealing with said employees individually."

In his opinion Judge Otis said the mill "is a relatively small establishment . . . and is engaged exclusively in manufacturing which . . . is a local business. Yet the clear intent of the national Labor Relations Act is to subject the relations between employers and employees in even such small intra-state institutions to the control of the executive branch of the national Government."

As an Incompetent

He said the act deals with an individual employee "as an incompetent." He is the ward of the "United States to be cared for by his guardian even as if he were a member of an uncivilized tribe of Indians or a recently emancipated slave. . . .

"It is absurd to say that the refusal of the owner of a flour mill to bargain collectively with his employees directly affects commerce among the states. How does it affect it?

"Defendants (the labor board) answer . . . if the owner will not bargain collectively with his employees the employees may strike; if the employees strike production will be curtailed; if production is curtailed less flour will be exported in commerce, and so commerce is lessened and thus affected.

Cannot Conceive

". . . a more 'distant repercussion' than is the suggested result of a lessened commerce from the far away cause of a refusal of collective bargaining the wit of a man cannot conceive."

Referring to a resolution to amend the Constitution now pending in the Congressional Committee on the Judiciary, Judge Otis said the proposed amendment would give Congress power to "regulate commerce, business, industry, finance, banking, insurance, manufactures, transportation, agriculture and the production of natural resources."

When that amendment is enacted, he said, "the statute . . . if then reenacted, certainly will be constitutional. But not until then.

"Then also what yet remains of the sovereignty of the states will cease to be and the 'citizen' will have become a 'subject.'"

Mrs. Roosevelt Presides At Christmas Party

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—"Uncle Donald" Johnson, who will be five years old on Christmas Day, is "delicious," in the view of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Uncle Donald" and his nephew, Billy Rider, 4½, were among 35 awestruck children who received sweaters, candy, fruit and games yesterday from the President's wife at the Women's Trade Union League.

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Toys Are Toys, but What More Thrilling Than an Orange in the Toe of a Stocking?

Rittase; Armstrong Roberts; Black Box

Top, Left to Right—Trying Out Her Blackboard. Toy Traffic "Cop." Little Brother and Sister Play With Their Blocks. Left Center—Dad and Son Become Railroad Men. Top Center—Boy Is Proud of Toy Auto Racer. Right Center—Little Girl With Toy Laundry Equipment. Lower Center—Boy Delivers Gifts at Door. Lower Left—Some Blocks and a Forlorn Pup With Long, Long Ears. Lower Right—Rag Doll Takes a Ride. Inset—Mickey Mouse Himself

Playthings Know No Age

Fathers and Mothers Play a Leading Part in Holiday Observance, but Christmas After All Centers Around the Child Idea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dad will get lots of toys this Christmas time—the sort of toys he can share with Junior—for a growing tendency to select toys with an educational, cultural or utilitarian value is noted this year among toymakers.

Jungle bells — jingle bells — and Dunder and Blitzen gallop over the rooftops away into the land of fun and fancy. So Dad and Junior early on the morning of Dec. 25 most likely may be seen squatting at the base of the Christmas tree trying to solve the mysteries of a knock-down automobile-velocipede, or an electric streamlined train, or a jig-saw set, or a miniature steel construction set, or experimenting with a chemistry outfit, or an amateur biologist's microscope—all these being the sort of things which a Dad delights in giving to a son, especially with an eye to comradely sessions later on in the playroom.

Different With Girls

With girls it is different. While modern toys include all sorts of kitchen and miniature housekeeping devices, toy electric cooking stoves, and such, the juvenile feminine fancy still turns first to the supreme toy of girlhood, the daintily-dressed doll.

People whose business it is to roam about department stores and report on customers' reactions observe, too, that among the happy faces lining the toy counters are more children purchasers.

The joy of giving is evidently no longer being confined to the elders, for modern children not only visit the stores to pick out their own preferences in the matter of gifts, they likewise are being encouraged to purchase presents for their little friends.

Children Wax Practical

And it is remarked by trained observers that children buyers, no less than elders, seem to favor the utilitarian and educational gifts.

This tendency toward more practical toys, is finding expression in several unmistakable ways as holiday buying swings into the home stretch. The Chicago Merchandise Mart predicts, indeed, that the pile of toys around the Christmas tree is going to be larger this year than for five years past. In that same city a crusade goes on against playthings regarded as accident or crime breeding. One association has enlisted 60 city schools in an agreement to destroy toy guns and other toys suggestive of gangsterism and other criminal tendencies.

But the report that most effectively indicates the way the wind is blowing comes from South Bend, Ind., where a group of boys of all ages from grandfathers to 10-year-olds have formed a model engine maker's guild in which all hands indulge their hobby to their heart's content.

This widening of the scope of interest in toys may be largely influential in the more thoughtful selection of such gifts this year. Not only are parents paying more attention to the suggestive nature of toys, but civic organizations are accepting responsibility for making more of them available. In Dallas, Texas, the park department has assumed the role of a permanent Santa Claus and has opened a toy department in connection with its recreational service, where toys may be borrowed like books the year round, and where city employees have volunteered their services as toy doctors.

Mickey Mouse and Shirley

As green and red packages are unwrapped under the tinseled lights another trend in the toy industry is seen to be the growing demand for a "sponsored" toy, the toy that represents some object, name, character or device that has been widely publicized by radio, cinema and press.

Today's little girl puts her Shirley Temple doll to bed in a Mickey Mouse crib, while her little brother, clad in a Tom Mix outfit, may brandish a Buck Rogers' disintegrator gun and pedal his Skippy streamline racer around the room.

When these toys pall, the two sit down to a table to build Reg'lar Fellers cartoon strips, or take pot shots at a Tarzan target under the glow from a Popeye lamp. It's the current American vogue.

Dolls Still Lead Field

Dolls have always been an important factor in the toy industry, despite the fact that the number of items created for boys is several times those for girls . . . which explains the first statement. With fewer developments in the feminine field, they have to fall back on the old stand-by . . . a doll. Every girl gets one or more dolls, where many boys grow to maturity without ever having a mechanical train.

Many think there was no toy industry in the United States until it became necessary to meet market demands left dangling when most European labor was put into the trenches or munition factories. Others believe toys have always been an American industry. Neither are quite true. Twenty five years ago 65 per cent of all toys sold in America were imported from Europe . . . principally Germany.

How Toy Making Changed

On the other hand, as far back as 1859, there were some $184,000 worth of toys being made annually in the United States. This volume increased steadily up to the beginning of the World War, or 1914, to $25,000,000 annually. The next five years almost trebled the number of domestic factories and the retail value of their output. By 1919 there were 644 factories engaged in the making of amusement items for children and adults.

Immediately after the war, this number dropped to 451 factories, with a retail of some $57,000,000 placed on their output. Since then the industry has made healthy increases and little trade went back to Europe. While the number of manufacturers did not increase so much, during peak years in the late 20s retail sales of around $200,000,000 were rolled up several times as America's annual bill for this form of amusement.

Japan Outstrips Germany

Today, the bulk of what imported toys the United States indulges in, comes from Japan. Contributions from that country represent six times the imports from Germany, and thirty times those bought from all other nations. Almost 90 per cent of toys bought inn the United States, however, are of American origin, with dolls and mechanical toys representing the greatest volume of home manufacture.

In the days of sleighs and reefers and yule-log ceremonies, dolls were made of wax construction, originating in France, though we find examples in this country carved from ivory and wood, dating as far back as Revolutionary times. However, it still remained that France dominated the field until Germany found papier mache less expensive, much more durable, and German labor more economical. The market drifted to that country.

Billiken and Kewpie

About 25 years ago the first real development in American-made dolls was recorded. They stressed durability more than beauty in many cases. In the beginning, manufacturers stuck pretty much to the accepted European ideas, that a doll must be "doll faced" . . . rather dumb and characterless.

But this did not appeal to the then popular quality of rugged individualism, and talents were directed toward making dolls that looked like real children, hence having character . . . often times more amusing in the results, than beautiful. In those early days they even experimented with grouchy or grinning expressions.

Billiken was a result of that era, and certainly he could lay no claim to beauty. Rose O'Neill's Kewpie; the Campbell Kids; all were born during those experimental years, and all were types, rather than merely patterned from a "pretty" mold.

The Baby Doll Appears

In the midst of all this, some 10 years back, a young sculptress named Grace Storey modeled a newly born infant that was translated into doll form and put onto the market. Old timers and clerks agreed it was too realistic . . . too ugly to be a plaything . . . and predicted a short life for it. All were mistaken. Its popularity swept the country, the only drawback being that the head was developed in a breakable material, and replacements became expensive.

Other manufacturers took the cue, and a whole parade of baby dolls, of slightly more mature size and features, appeared on every counter in the land. They had unbreakable heads and in most cases, soft, cuddly bodies, a trifle out of proportion, but geared to give youthful "mothers" a thrill akin to that of holding a real baby.

Clothes to Match Dolls

But few things continue for long without change. Back went creative efforts to the making of dolls that looked like other types of American children, and a little doll named Patsy arrived. With it the vogue for clothes patterned after those worn by little "mothers."

Garment manufacturers hooked onto the tail of this trend, and real mothers were invited to purchase coats, hats, dresses and "whatnots" for their offspring, just like those worn by their dolls.

Appears the Scooter

But dolls are not all of the toy industry. Wheel goods are important. This division takes in bicycles, velocipedes, doll and baby carriages, kiddie cars, miniature autos and roller skates. Most of the innovations in this field are developed by watching children, and the natural way they develop homemade play items.

For instance, a few years back, small boys took a pair of roller skates, separated the front end from the back, tacked them onto each end of a long board, fashioned a hand bar, and the "scooter" was born. Two boys could scoot down the street on one pair of skates. Today variations of this item give good account of themselves to several manufacturers.

Wheel goods have an added attraction with the public, in that they appeal to parents, not only from the desire to give their children amusement, but they are splendid recreation as well.

Dad Gets a Share

At this point it might be of interest to diagnose some of the reasons parents buy one toy and not another. In the wheel goods it has already been mentioned that the health angle has been appealed to.

In the matter of toy trains, sail boats, construction sets, movie projectors, the dealer has found parents visualize themselves playing with them, . . . secretly of course, but why go into that. Think back a few Christmas mornings and remember who did most of the playing with such items. . . . and let your conscience be your guide.

Games take in a legion of items, and it is interesting to see just what early games are still popular. The term "craze" applies to this division about as appropriately as any in the toy industry. A game can sweep the country, then die overnight, with appalling suddenness. But who forgets the old joy of opening an ornate box to find therein a "fish pond" game or the like?

Run in Three-Year Cycle

A craze in the toy industry generally means a three-year "cycle." One year for development, promotion and time for acceptance. Another for reaching its peak. The third to die out, or level off into a staple seller, but representing only a small percentage of its popularity volume.

One of the earliest games manufactured in this country, though there are several theories about its real origin, is parcheesi. The first American-made parcheesi game was offered to the public back in 1868. It has lived through the years as a staple, and in certain groups, is as popular today as chess or checkers.

The furor caused by jig-saw puzzles is probably the greatest ever achieved. It came at a time when the nation was looking for "escape"; needed to find it alone more often than not. Too, we were well launched on an era of colossal promotion campaigns, and various other angles of the great American "longest," "shortest," "highest," "mostest" of anything.

Turned Out by Carload

At the height of the craze more than 3000 firms were reported contributing to the manufacture of the fascinating pieces.

Educational and character building sets also have parent appeal, in that the adult can visualize results from worthwhile efforts, through the aid of endless boxes filled with implements for metal casting, metal fashioning, wood carving, clay modeling, etc., not to mention possibilities for developing engineers of the future.

And so the parade continues as one looks down the long trail of years and sees the men of tomorrow, who are boys today, perhaps, working out a career which was first established in the basement playroom where Dad "helped" Junior to play with his Christmas toys.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Bullish Operations in Stocks Centers in Aviation Issues

• Commodity and Money Markets

Aviation Issues Star Performers In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Stocks went up.

Then the bears put on the brakes.

Star performers were the aviation issues.

They managed to get up and stay up.

And also the motor shares.

But the price trend throughout the market became very irregular.

Sales for the day amounted to about 1,900,000 shares.

Prominent in the rise were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft and Wright Aero. Their gains ranged from good fractions to more than 3 points.

Reason for the attention paid to aviation stocks was the latest announcement of government orders.

The motor stocks also were on the bull side of the market. General Motors and Chrysler were in special demand at higher prices. Chrysler went to a new five-year high with a gain of 3 points.

There was considerable selling on the early rise, and many gains were pared, but the tone was firm in the late trading.

Before the reaction occurred Coco Cola rose more than 6 points.

Greene Cananea jumped 7½ points at one time.

Other good gainers included Pressed Steel Car preferred, American Crystal Sugar, Air Reduction, Austin Nichols A, Fairbanks, Deere and Case.

The Fuller issues turned heavy following recent advances. The prior preferred was off 4 points, and the second preferred more than 2 points.

Other losers were Radio common and preferred B, United Fruit and New York Central.

Another sharp drop in Italian loans featured an otherwise steady bond market. U. S. Governments moved narrowly. Corporate loans were somewhat mixed.

December wheat at Chicago went up briskly to the highest point since October. It closed irregular. Cotton at New York was very quiet and steady.

The investing public is looking forward to the year 1936 with fewer misgivings than might be supposed. Although there are many uncertainties ahead, including especially the new session of Congress and the coming presidential campaign, more courage is shown by manufacturers and financiers than has been seen in several years.

Congressional activities will be less disturbing to business than ordinarily —believe it or not. Reason for this is that, as a presidential campaign is on, the ruling forces will not wish to do anything that will further retard business recovery.

The Administration has learned a few things about business legislation, anyhow. Much of it has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. And it is believed that until after the election at least not much more experimental legislation of the kind will be enacted. Hence for the greater part of 1936 business is likely to move forward and expand without much hindrance.

Foreign Silver At New York Declines

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP) — The price of foreign silver was fixed at 50¾ cents an ounce today, a decline of 1 cent from Friday's quotation. The price was established before receipt of any quotations from London.

The decline today carries the price of the metal to a level of 14⅝ cents an ounce under that ruling two weeks ago, and also to the lowest price reported since Oct. 8, 1934.

The establishment of the market today before knowledge of what the London price would be marked the second time within a week that such a procedure was adopted. Except for these occasions the New York price had not been fixed in advance of the London price for many years.

Recent weakness of the white metal followed the withdrawal of substantial bids by the U. S. Treasury in London.

Markets at a Glance

New York

Stocks: Steady; aviations, motors, specialties advance.

Bonds: Irregular; low priced rail issues in supply.

Curb: Mixed; industrial and merchandising shares higher.

Foreign Echange: Narrow; gold currencies slightly higher.

Cotton: Quiet; local buying in near month positions.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

Chicago

Wheat—Irregular; December offerings scarce.

Corn—Easy; visible supply larger.

Cattle—Steady to 25 higher; top $14.50.

Hogs—10-15 higher; top $9.75.

Foreign

London—Business on the Stock Exchange today was of a holiday character. Investment securities eased on lack of support, but oil shares held steady. Transatlantic and gold mining issues lost their early improvement. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Hesitancy prevailed on the Bourse today as traders awaited the outcome of the political developments of last week. Rentes held firm, but industrials turned irregular. International issues were mostly higher. The closing was indecisive.

Berlin—All shares were a trifle higher at the close of the Boerse today after a session of greater activity.

Income Tax Collections

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reports today that income tax collections in the first half of December—period for paying last installments on 1934 incomes—were 31 per cent above last year's. The sum received between Dec. 1 and Dec. 15 was $218,435,761. For that period last year $164,917,072 was collected. The Treasury said all collection districts reported increases with the exception of Hawaii.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	11.94	11.95	11.75	11.75	—.15
July	12.25	12.28	12.00	12.10	—.35

Nevada and South Carolina.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 23	Last Dec. 21
74¾	51	Acme Steel	2½	69½	69½	69½	..
11⅞	4½	Adams Express	.10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
100⅜	81⅝	Adams Exp pf	5	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
37¼	28	Adams Millis	2	35	34½	34½	..
24⅜	8	Addressograph	.60	24⅛	24	24	..
18⅝	4½	Advance Rumely	..	6⅛	6	6	..
3⅜	6½	Affiliated Prod	.60	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
173	104⅝	Air Reduction	3	173	173	173	173
3⅜	¾	Airway Elec App	..	2	2	2	1⅞
20½	13½	Alaska-Juneau	.60†	166⅛	166⅛	166⅛	165
33⅛	6⅝	Alleghany pr pf (h)	..	14½	14	14½	14½
3⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp (h)	..	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
14½	2⅜	Allegheny Steel	..	21½	21	21½	21½
30⅛	21	Allen Industries	.25b	23½	23	23	23
24	1⅛	Allied Mills	..	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞
173	125	Allied Knox	.6	23½	23½	23½	23
139	122½	Allied Chem	7	152½	150⅛	151	149¾
9	3½	Allied Chem pf	..	124⅝	124¾	124⅝	..
37⅞	12	Allied Stores	..	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅛
22⅜	13	Allis Chalmers	1	35⅝	35	35⅝	35
75¼	49	Alpha Port Cem	5	20½	20	20½	19½
78	48½	Allied Stores	2	23	23	23	..
67⅞	13½	Amerada	..	78½	77¾	78⅛	78
70	6	Am Bank Note	..	43	4	42½	42½
18⅛	6⅛	Am Bank Note pf	4	65¼	63	65¼	..
92	72	Am Crystal Sug	6	18¼	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛
149¾	110	Am Car & Fdry	4†	90	90	90	90½
32⅜	10	Am Chain	..	134¾	132¾	134¾	132
31¾	8	Am Chicle	1†	30½	29¾	29¾	30
96	66	Am Colortype	..	88	8	8	87½
8⅝	2¾	Am Com Alcohol	3†	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	7⅝
35¾	22½	Am Encaustic T(h)	..	29½	28⅛	28¼	29
3⅞	¾	Am & For Pow	..	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
9¼	2	Am & F Pow pf	..	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6½
42	14	Am & F Pow 8	..	27½	26½	26½	..
17	3⅞	Am & F Pw 2pf	..	22	22	22	22⅝
38⅛	29⅛	Am Hide & L	2.40	11	11	11	11
47⅛	1⅞	Am Home Pr	..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6
37¾	14½	Am Ice	.5	34½	34¼	34½	34½
113⅝	4½	Am Ice pf	..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
27¾	9	Am International	..	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
75¼	32	Am Locomotive	..	11	9⅜	9⅜	10
129⅝	41½	Am Loco pf	..	24	23½	23½	23½
32¼	13⅛	Am Mach & Me	..	10¾	10½	10½	10½
130½	72	Am Metal	..	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾
33¼	18½	Am Metal 6%	4†	128⅛	128¼	128¼	128¼
9⅝	1½	Am Mach & Fy	.80	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛
41⅝	8⅝	Am Power & Lt	..	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
49½	10⅛	Am P & L 5% pf	1½b	35⅝	35	35	34
23⅞	10½	Am P & L 6% pf	1½b	42½	41¾	42	40⅞
32⅜	15¾	Am Radiator	1.20†	23¾	23¼	23¾	23½
21⅞	4½	Am Rolling Mill	..	30⅛	29⅞	30	30
26½	20	Am Seating	.2	30¾	30⅜	30¾	30⅜
64⅝	31⅝	Am Shipbuilding	.40	25	24½	25	24½
144	121	Am Smelt & Ref	7	58⅛	57¾	58	58¼
117¼	101⅜	Am Smelt & R pf	.60	137	137	137	..
104⅛	72½	Am Sm & R 6% pf	5	104	104	104	104¼
107	74¾	Am Tobacco B	5	94	93¼	94	93
25¼	12	Am Steel Fdries	..	96½	95¾	96⅛	95⅝
141	129½	Am Tobacco pf	5	23½	23½	23¼	22¾
43	33½	Am Stores	2	140	140	140	..
50½	30½	Am Sugar Ref	2	34	34	34	34½
160½	98	Am Tel & Tel	9	51	51	51	51
101	84	Am Tobacco pf	6	140	140	140	..
10¼	2½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	..	3⅛	3	3	3
38⅛	9	Am Typ F pf (h)	..	8⅛	8	8	8
27⅞	18½	Am Sum Tob	1	32¾	32	32¼	33
31¾	7⅞	Am Wat W & E	1	23⅞	23½	23⅝	..
94¼	48	Am Wat Ipf	6	20¾	20½	20¾	20¾
103¾	47⅛	Am Woolen	..	90½	90½	90½	90
68¾	35½	Am Woolen pf	..	9½	9½	9½	9½
84	28	Am Writ Pap (h)	..	64	63¾	63¾	63¾
11⅞	3¼	Am Wr P pf (h)	..	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
5⅞	3	Am Zinc Lead&S	..	9½	9	9	..
30	8	Anaconda Cop	..	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
37	16½	Anaconda Wire	..	28½	27¾	28½	27¾
17⅜	10⅞	Anchor Cap	.60	35	35	35	..
15⅜	3½	Andes Copper	..	15⅜	15	15	15½
52	36	Archer Daniels	1	11½	11½	11½	..
6½	3¼	Armour Ill	..	41	40¼	41	40⅝
70⅜	55½	Armour Ill pr pf	6	4⅝	4½	5	4⅞
24	..	Arnold Constable	..	66⅛	66	66	66⅜
45½	16½	Armstrong Cork	1†	46¼	45¾	46⅜	45⅛
18⅜	7⅜	Asso Dry Goods	..	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	15⅛
59⅜	35¼	Atchison T&SF	2½b	57⅛	56	56⅝	56¼
37¼	17½	Atl Coast Line	3	30	29⅝	30	30⅜
17½	3	Atl Gulf & WI	..	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛
28	20½	Atl Refining	1	27¼	26¾	27	27
19½	4	Atlas Tack	..	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
2	..	Auburn Auto rts	..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
45½	15	Auburn Auto	..	37½	36¾	36¾	36⅜
14	5½	Austin Nichols	..	9¼	8¾	8¾	9
63	35½	Austin Nichol A	7	38⅝	46	46	43¼
47⅛	29¾	Aviation Corp Del	..	47⅛	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛

—B—

6⅝	1½	Baldwin Loco (h)	..	4⅞	4¼	4¼	4½
40	7½	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	..	37¾	37⅛	37¼	37⅜
18	7½	Balt & Ohio	..	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
49⅛	9⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2½	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	22¼
88	32	Bangor & Aroos	..	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
62¼	37½	Barker Bros pf	1†	42½	42½	42½	..
14½	5⅞	Bayuk Cig	..	64⅜	63	64	63¼
20⅛	14	Barnsdall A	.50b	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	14½
95	72	Beatrice Cream	3†	17½	17	17½	17¾
14⅜	11¼	Beech-Nut Pack	.25b	88¼	88	88	87
24½	11⅞	Belding Hem	..	13¾	13½	13¼	13½
22½	15½	Bendix Aviation	1½	23¾	22½	22⅞	23½
57½	34	Beneficial Ind Ln	2	22	22	22¼	21⅞
51½	21⅝	Best & Co	..	54½	53¼	53¼	54⅜
121½	55¾	Bethlehem Steel	3½	49⅛	48¼	48¾	48⅛
17	9⅝	Beth Steel pf	..	116⅜	115½	116¼	115⅜
16⅜	8¼	Blaw Knox	..	15	14⅝	15	14⅜
39⅞	23¼	Boeing Airplane	3	16⅞	16⅜	16½	15¾
100	90	Bohn Alum & Br	4†	51	51	51¼	50½
27¾	21	Bon Ami A	1.60	95	94	94	94¾
65¼	28¼	Bon Ami B	1	25½	25⅜	25⅝	25½
8⅜	3¾	Borg Warner	..	63¾	62⅝	63¾	63
53⅞	24½	Boston & Maine	2	8¼	8	7	7¾
17⅛	8½	Briggs Mfg	.40	53¼	52⅜	53	53½
55	23¾	Bridgeport Brass	3	15⅛	14	15	15
41¾	30⅜	Brigg & Strat	2†	48¼	48¼	48¼	47½
100	90	Bristol Myers	6	41¾	41¼	41½	..
38	14	Brooklyn M T pf	..	99¾	99	99¾	99
71½	43	Brooklyn Queens	..	4¾	4⅛	4¾	..
63¾	33	Brooklyn Q pf	3	34¾	33	33¾	..
11½	3⅜	Brooklyn Un Gas	3	50⅞	50¼	50⅞	50¾
17⅞	8½	Brown Shoe	..	62	62	62	..
3	1⅛	Brunswick Balke	..	10	10	10	10
9¾	3¼	Bucyrus Erie	..	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
3	1	Bucyrus E cv pf	..	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16½
14	3¼	Budd Mfg rts	..	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
14⅞	2½	Budd Mfg	..	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞
12⅞	8¼	Budd Wheel	..	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
1⅛	¾	Bullard	..	21¼	20½	20½	21¼
9⅛	3	Burns Bros B (h)	..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
28	13¼	Burns Bros pf (h)	.60†	7¾	7	7¼	..
2⅞	1⅛	Burroughs Add	..	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
12⅜	3⅜	Butet Con & Zinc	..	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
20⅝	11⅜	Butetrick (h)	..	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
66	32	Byers	..	18⅜	18	18	18⅜
		Byers pf	..	58½	58	58	..

—C—

1⅛	¼	Callahan Z & L	..	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
6¾	2½	Calumet & Hecla	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
33⅜	17½	Campbell Wy&C	1	32⅛	31½	31⅝	31¾
17½	8½	Canada Dry	..	17⅛	16⅞	17	16⅞
13⅝	8⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
40¼	30	Cannon Mills	2	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11
14	4⅜	Capital Admin	..	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	..
48	32½	Capital Admin pf	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
8½	3⅜	Carriers & Gen Op	.20	48	46¾	46¾	..
111¼	45¾	Case Thresh	..	7½	7½	7½	7½
126½	83½	Case Thresh pf	4	99¾	97½	98	96½
60	16	Caterpillar Trac	1	115½	115	115	117
35⅜	19½	Celanese Corp	..	56½	55	55⅝	55¼
21¼	16½	Celotex Co	..	28½	27½	27½	28½
29	22¼	Central Aguirre	1½	18½	18¼	18¼	18¾
62½	35	Central RR of NJ	..	26	26	26	..
109½	48	Century Rib pf	7	48	48	48	..
65⅜	38⅛	Cerro de Pasco	..	102¾	102¾	102¾	102
12⅛	3⅜	Certain-Teed	..	53¾	52	52	53½
80¾	23	Certain-Teed pf	..	11¼	10⅞	11¼	10⅞
20¼	4⅜	Checker Cab Mfg	..	18⅞	18½	18⅞	..
6⅜	3	Chesapeake Corp	..	17	17	17	..
53½	37½	Ches Ohio	2.80	56⅛	56⅛	55⅞	56¼
3¼	⅞	Chi & Alton pf (h)	..	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
2¼	1⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
5⅛	1⅜	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	..	1⅝	1½	1½	..
35	15⅜	Chi Mail Order	1†	37⅛	37	37	4
3	¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	..	4¼	4	4	4⅜
4¾	¾	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	..	1½	1½	1½	1½
5⅜	1⅜	Chi & N'western (h)	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10⅜	3⅛	Chi & N'west pf (h)	..	3¼	6¼	6¼	6½
18⅜	4⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	..	18	17⅜	17⅜	17½
2⅜	¾	Chi Rk I & P (h)	..	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
4	1¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	..	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
14	9¼	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	1	3½	3	3½	..
31¼	25	Chi Yellow Cab	2	14½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
9	3½	Chickasha Cot O	..	29	29	29	28½
26	9	Childs Company	.25b	7½	7⅛	7½	7¼
90	31	Chile Copper	3	25	24	25	..
24⅞	12	Chrysler	2	93	90⅞	92⅜	90
100	69¾	City Ice & Fuel	6½	14	13⅝	13⅝	13½
6⅛	3¼	City Ice & F pf	..	73	73	73	73¼
27⅝	12¼	City Stores	.80	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
55	20	Clark Equipment	1	27½	26¾	26½	26¾
48½	27⅝	Cleveland Gr Br Co	1†	57½	54½	56½	54
93	72½	Coca Cola	2†	47⅞	46¾	46¾	47¾
21	15½	Colgate-Palm-P	.50†	90½	89½	88½	84¼
48¾	9	Collins & Aikman	.50b	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
108½	69¾	Collins & A pf	7	47¼	46½	46½	56¾
		Colo F & Ir (h)	..	109	108	109	..
28½	5	Colo F&I pf (h)	..	4	4	4	..
22½	10¾	Colo & Southern	..	27⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½
15¾	3⅜	Columbia Gas	.20b	17½	17½	17½	..
90	35½	Columbia G pf A	6	13½	13½	13	13
49⅞	41⅛	Columbia Pic vtc	1†	85½	85⅜	85¾	85½
101¼	67	Columbian C vtc N	4†	44¾	44	44	46¾
58	38½	Comm Credit	2½	95⅛	93¼	93¼	96
119½	110	Com Cred pf	5½	46¾	45⅞	46	46
72	54¼	Comm Inv Tr	3†	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	..
105	97⅜	Comm I Tr 5½%	..	60½	60¼	60¼	60¾
23⅞	16⅛	Comm Solvents	.60†	100	16	100	99
3	⅞	Comwith & So	..	20½	20	20	20¾
71	29⅛	Comwith & S 6pf	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
45¾	27	Conde Nast	1.60†	65¼	63	65¼	63
49	14⅝	Congoleum Nairn	..	40½	40½	40¼	40¼
108⅛	73⅛	Consol Ry & Lt	5	17	16⅝	17	16½
7⅛	3¼	Consol Gas pf	..	103¾	103¼	103¼	103⅜
27½	17¼	Consol Film Ind	1½g	5¾	5¼	4⅝	5⅛
11¼	7	Consol Film I pf	..	18	18	18	17⅝
58⅛	24	Consol Cigar	1	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	..
34¾	15⅞	Consol Ry & Lt pf	..	29	28½	29	..
13¾	3½	Consol Gas	1	30⅝	30	30½	30
11⅞	10⅛	Consol Textile	8	¾	¾	¾	¾
8¼	2½	Consol Oil pf	..	111½	111½	111½	..
10⅛	10⅛	Consol Rys Cu pf	..	7	7	7	..
83⅜	11⅝	Consol Oil	.25b	11¼	11	11⅛	11⅛
10⅛	10⅛	Consol Laundries	5	5	5	5	5
19	8¾	Cons Oil pf n	..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
8½	3⅜	Container A	..	20½	10⅜	20½	19
82	89	Container B	6½	77¾	77¾	77¾	77½
10⅞	4½	Cons Cig pof ww	..	71	70	70	..
67¾	48¼	Cont Baking A	4	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
98⅛	69¾	Cont Baking pf	3	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
20½	7	Cont Can	1.05b	64	64	64	..
2¾	¾	Cont Dia Fibre	..	83¾	81¾	83½	83½
44⅞	28⅞	Cont Motors	1.30†	19⅛	18¼	18¾	18⅝
32⅜	15½	Cont Insurance	1	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
23⅞	10⅝	Cont Oil	..	43½	43¼	43⅝	43
78⅝	40	Corn Exchange	3	33⅛	31⅞	33	32
85	48½	Corn Products	2	66¼	66	66½	61⅝
79	41¼	Corn Prod pf	3	68⅝	67¾	68⅝	68⅛
65	35⅛	Cream of Wheat	2†	161	161	161	..
109⅛	22½	Crown Cork & S	1†	7	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
53½	37½	Crown Sseller vtc	2.80	37	37	37	37
3¼	⅞	Crucible Steel	..	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
65¼	47⅛	Crucible Steel pf	1.50†	87⅞	87¾	87¾	88
8⅞	5⅛	Cuban Am Sugar	..	35	34½	34½	34⅝
80¾	40½	Cuban Am S pf	..	103	103	103	104½
47½	39¼	Cudahy Packing	2½	6¼	5⅞	6	5⅝
24⅝	15	Curtis Publishing	..	60½	59¾	59¾	58½
108⅝	89½	Curtis Pub pf	7	41	40¼	40¼	40¾
3⅝	1⅜	Curtiss-Wright	..	21¼	21	21	21⅛
10⅛	6¾	Curtiss-Wright A	..	105	101⅞	101⅞	..
				10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅝

—D—

10⅛	6	Davega St	.30b	9	9	9	8½
58⅝	22¾	Deere & Co	..	54	51	54	50¼
28	19	Deere & Co pf	1.10r	23½	23	23½	23
34⅛	18⅞	Deisel W O Co	.50†	27¾	27¼	27½	..
43⅛	23⅛	Del & Hudson	..	23½	23	23½	23
19⅛	11	Del Lack & W	..	37⅛	36¾	36¾	37¼
5	1½	Denver R G pf (h)	..	13⅞	13½	13⅝	15⅛
123¼	65	Detroit Edison	4†	37½	36	37½	..
14	5½	Det & Mack pf	.125	134	125	..	..
24⅛	3⅛	Devos & Ray A	.15	15	15	..	..
38⅛	13⅝	Distillers & Seag	..	40½	40½	40½	..
41	26⅛	Diamond Match	1½†	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞
128⅝	64⅛	Dome Mines	2†	37	37	37	36⅞
	6¾	Dominion Stores	..	43½	43	43	43¾
44	17½	Douglas A	.75b	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
17½	6⅜	Dresser B	..	46⅝	44⅝	45½	43⅛
8¼	2	Dunkle Inter	..	16½	16⅛	16½	..
19	12¾	Duplan Silk	1	7	7	7	..
146⅛	88¾	du Pont de Nem	2.60†	138⅞	136½	137	137

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8	3¾	Eastern Roll Mill	..	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
172¼	110½	Eastman Kodak	5†	156½	154½	154⅞	155¾
30⅜	18⅝	Eaton Mfg	1†	30⅝	29⅞	30	29⅝
36⅝	19⅜	Elec Auto-Lite	1.20	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	27½
13½	7	Elec Boat	..	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
8⅝	5⅜	Elec Bond & Sh	.25b	13½	12½	13⅛	13¼
7⅛	1⅛	Elec Pow & Lt	..	6¾	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
2⅜	½	El Pw&L 6% pf	..	5¼	5¼	5⅝	5¼
3	3	Elec Pow & L pf	..	24½	23¼	24	22
58⅜	39	Elec Sto Battery	2†	28⅝	28⅜	28	28⅝
1⅛	⅜	Elk Horn Coal pf	..	56¼	54⅝	55½	54½
68	52⅝	Endicott Johnson	3	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
8¼	1½	Engineers Pub S	..	62¼	62¼	62¼	63
50	14	Engineers P S 5pf	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
55	14½	Engineers PS ww	..	43¼	43¼	43¼	43
7½	4½	Equitable Off Bg	..	46½	46¼	46½	46½
14	7½	Erie RR	..	6½	6½	6½	6¾
19⅛	8¼	Erie RR 1pf	..	12¼	12¼	12¼	11½
14⅞	10½	Eureka Vacuum	.80	16⅛	16	16	15⅞
38⅜	18	Evans Products	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
				37⅞	36¼	36¼	38

—F—

15	4	Fairbanks pf	..	..	..	..	..
32½	17	Fairbanks Morse	..	11⅞	11½	11½	12
21⅞	5⅜	Fed Lt & Trac	1	34¾	34	34⅛	32¼
85	48	Fed Lt & Trc pf	6	19	19	19	19
4½	2	Fed Screw W	..	82	82	82	..
4	¾	Fed Water Serv	..	4	4	4	..
45¼	8½	1.20† Fidelity Phe F In	..	2¾	2¼	4	..
22½	13⅛	1.30 Firestone T&R	..	44	43¾	43¾	43½
102⅞	84½	Firestone T&R pf A	6	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
68⅞	44⅝	2½ First Nat Stores	..

Business and Industry

1934 Individual Income Returns Exceed Number in 1933

Commerce and Finance

Official Budget Estimates Found Far Out of Line

Behind the Budget
Second of Six Articles

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Complicating the problem of how to balance the budget is the difficulty of appraising budget estimates. In the surplus years of the nineteen-twenties, the President's budget estimate usually came within a few hundred million dollars of the final report or the Treasury as it closed its books 18 months later. But for the last four years every such estimate has been grossly over-optimistic, to the tune of from $1,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000. The following table shows the last five such budget estimates. The first three were made by President Hoover, the last two by President Roosevelt.

U. S. Treasury Fiscal Year Deficits
(in millions of dollars)

	Predicted 18 Months Ahead	Actual
1931-1932	*31	3153
1932-1933	1738	3063
1933-1934	841	3989
1934-1935	2512	3575
1935-1936	4528	?

*Surplus.

The principal reason for this over-optimism has been the inability of the Treasury, as well as of bankers and the public, to anticipate the depth and length of the depression. Revenues steadily slumped. New taxes failed to wake up for the drying up of taxable sources. Claims on the public treasury increased. In the Hoover regime the President wrote 13 messages and statements on the question of a balanced budget during his last year in office, yet Congress voted the 50 per cent payment to the soldiers' bonus, and RFC outlays swelled steadily.

Unreliable Budget Estimates

In the last analysis budget results depend on business conditions. Improving business increases tax revenues and reduces political raids on the Treasury. In his budget message of January, 1934, President Roosevelt frankly based his optimism on a business forecast that the Federal Reserve Board index of production would reach 85 for the calendar year 1934, and 98 for the fiscal year 1934-1935. The actual average for 1934 was only 79, and for the fiscal year 1934-1935 only 81½. The difference between 81½ and 98 in the Reserve Board's production index undoubtedly was the chief cause for a predicted deficit of $2,000,000,000 turning into one of $3,575,000,000.

On the other hand, the unreliability of official budget estimates cannot perhaps be entirely ascribed to the difficulties of guesswork in uncertain times. Rather severe accusations have been made in Wall Street in the last 24 months of deliberate twisting of official figures to create impressions. For example, in January, 1934, President Roosevelt predicted that the Government would incur a deficit of $6,644,000,000 in the next six months. The actual deficit was only $2,836,000,000. Wall Street avers that there are too many bright young men in the Treasury for such gross miscalculations to have been unwitting. A similar over-estimate was presented to Congress last January, when the President estimated a deficit for the first half of 1935 of $3,169,000,000. The actual deficit was only $1,875,000,000.

Charges of Inaccuracy

A similar charge of inaccuracy has been made against Postmaster General James A. Farley for a statement in October. He said the ordinary running expenses of the Government had been reduced $1,000,000,000 under the present Administration, and the Post Office had been pulled out of its deficit onto a paying basis. Treasury statements show that "ordinary" expenses are up about $700,000,000 in the last two years, and a postal deficiency of $25,000,000 has been incurred in the first five months of the current fiscal year.

A reading of the Treasury figures has been made additionally difficult since the depression started by the development of an ordinary and an extraordinary budget. How define an ordinary, or recurring expenditure, and an extraordinary, "emergency," or non-recurring expense?

In 1932, when the RFC was organized, the Treasury reported in its budget an outlay of $500,000,000 for purchase of the stock of the RFC. But it incurred serious criticism for not reporting also the outlay of some $361,000,000 for purchase of the corporation's debentures. Treasury officials presumably considered this as an investment or a non-recurring expense, but thy were accused of running an extraordinary budget, much as the French and other Continental governments do, without reporting it.

When Is Outlay Emergency?

That was the beginning of the present division of Treasury outlays into "General" and "Recovery and Relief," which the Democratic Administration frankly adopted, the "Recovery and Relief" outlays being at first designated "Emergency."

There appears, however, to be considerable difficulty in deciding when an outlay is "emergency" and when it is ordinary or recurring. The crop reduction program, for example, was at first considered temporary. The Administration now apparently intends to make it permanent. This difference shows in the official budget statements.

In the President's interim budget report of September, crop reduction payments to farmers are carried as "Recovery and Relief" outlays. But in the daily Treasury statements of the same date, and at present, these payments are carried as "ordinary" outlays. Considerable difference in the overall Treasury reports result. On the former basis, the President reported that "ordinary" expenses for 1934-1935 were $3,114,000,000, and "Recovery and Relief" expenditures were $4,267,000,000. The Treasury statements, however, show the two figures as $3,657,000,000 and $3,719,000,000, respectively.

Christmas Greeting, Eulogy to Liberty

THE following Christmas greetings, discussing the value of liberty, has been sent by Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, to his friends:

"Liberty is not granted us by grace of governments, constitutions, courts or Congresses, nor can we depend upon them permanently to preserve and protect it for us. It does not prevail or persist by the power of political traditions, parties, personalities or laws. Liberty springs solely from the spirit of those common citizens who have the will and the courage to create it for themselves, the strength and integrity to accept its responsibilities and pay its price, the valor, vigilance and fortitude to defend it even with their life against its unseen, incessant and insidious enemies — indifference, ignorance, indolence and injustice. Save as it is more precious to us than prosperity, peace, comfort or security, it will never exist or long endure among us. Every man in each generation must renew and replenish its spirit in himself, and no man nor any group can demand it for themselves and deny it to others without destroying it for all."

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of Dec. 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—Wholesale commodity prices decreased 0.1 per cent in the week ended Dec. 14, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The slight decrease carried the all commodity index to 80.8 per cent of the 1926 average. Compared with the corresponding week of last year the current level of wholesale prices shows an increase of 5 per cent and is 14 per cent above the same week of 1933.

Six of the 10 major groups included in the index—foods, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs—registered decreases. Farm products and hides and leather products advanced and housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged from the preceding week.

The index for the large industrial group of "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods" remained at 78.9. This group has fluctuated within a narrow range during the year and is now less than 1 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

	Dec. 14 1935	Dec. 15 1934	Dec. 16 1933	Dec. 17 1932
All commodities	80.8	76.7	70.8	63.0
Farm products	79.2	71.1	55.9	44.7
Foods	85.8	75.4	63.0	58.8
Hides & leather prod.	95.4	85.7	88.6	69.3
Textile products	72.8	69.4	76.0	53.0
Fuel & lighting mate.	75.7	75.2	74.2	71.5
Metals & metal prod.	86.3	85.4	83.1	79.3
Building materials	85.3	85.0	85.3	70.6
Chemicals and drugs	80.5	78.0	73.4	72.3
Housefurnish'g goods	82.2	82.4	61.7	73.5
Miscel. commodities	67.4	71.2	65.6	63.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.9	78.2	77.5	69.5

32 Millionaire Incomes Shown In 1934 Returns

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—Gains in virtually every income tax category over the previous year were disclosed by the Treasury in its final revision of returns on 1933 incomes.

The gains were continued during 1934, preliminary reports of the department made public earlier this month indicated.

The final report on 1933 activities disclosed 3,723,558 persons submitted returns of which 1,747,740 were taxable. The aggregate income for the year was $11,008,637,754. The taxable income was $7,372,660,352 and the tax liability $374,120,469.

In the previous year 3,877,430 returns were submitted of which 1,936,095 were taxable. The aggregate income was $11,655,757,000 and the tax liability $329,962,000.

Preliminary statements for 1934 incomes, based on reports received through Aug. 31, showed 3,988,269 returns of which 1,750,843 were taxable. The aggregate income for the year was $12,452,262,491, while the tax liability was $506,481,123.

A total of 50 persons reported incomes of more than $1,000,000 during 1933, which was 30 in excess of the number reported during the previous year. This number, however, dropped to 32 in 1934, the preliminary report showed.

In the table that follows the number of individual returns by income classes, is given for comparable years:

Income	1932	1933	*1934
Under $5000	3,520,988	3,391,666	3,568,788
$5,000-$10,000	251,014	229,754	288,178
$10,000-$20,000	79,210	75,643	102,488
$25,000-$50,000	18,480	18,423	20,851
$50,000-$100,000	5,902	6,021	6,073
$100,000-$150,000	958	1,084	973
$150,000-$300,000	595	695	684
$300,000-$500,000	140	141	116
$500,000-1,000,000	88	81	86
$1,000,000 and over	30	50	32
Total	3,877,430	3,723,558	3,988,269

*Preliminary reports.

HOLC Starts 3460 Foreclosure Suits Against Homeowners

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Home Owners Loan Corporation reports that with 32.5 per cent of the principal and interest payments due it unpaid, it has instituted 3460 foreclosure suits.

An improvement in the proportion of prompt payments for nine successive months, however, was cited by the corporation as reflecting "better general business conditions and further development of loan servicing operations."

The HOLC said that as of Dec. 12, loans totaling $2,908,517,828 had been advanced to 961,401 home owners. Of a total of 1,884,422 applications for loans, 75,193 were reported still pending.

This indicated, the corporation said, that its lending operations "are now 96 per cent completed, and that its main task from now on is the collection of money due each month from its borrowers."

More than half of the foreclosure proceedings which the HOLC "had been obliged to institute" up to Nov. 30, it was said, "are represented by 1877 borrowers who wilfully failed to make their monthly payments which were actually within their means to pay."

Foreclosures, the corporation declared, have been at the rate of one to every 278 loans made.

Northern Brazil's Cotton Crop Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 23—The 1935-36 cotton crop in northern Brazil is officially estimated at 839,000 bales of 478 pounds each as compared with a previous estimate of 1,054,000 bales, according to a cable from the U. S. Consul here.

The new estimate is a reduction of 20.4 per cent from the first official estimate, but it indicates a crop 16.2 per cent larger than the 722,000 bales harvested in northern Brazil last year, the estimate has been reduced because of crop damage by heavy rains. The record crop before last year was 566,000 bales in 1924-25. Planting was only recently completed in southern Brazil.

The total Brazilian crop in 1934-35 was 1,332,000 bales compared with 1,015,000 bales in 1933-34. About 54 per cent of the 1934-35 crop, or 722,000 bales, was in northern Brazil and 46 per cent, or 610,000 bales, in southern Brazil.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market backed and filled last week. The bearish silver situation pulled in one direction, the bullish motor output pulled in the other. There was no definite trend. In general, however, volume decreased as prices declined.

The continued decline in the price of silver, with the Treasury now buying only domestic production, was the leading bearish influence. Another important consideration, of a seasonal nature, was tax selling. This was not, however, thought to be as important as in previous years. For income tax purposes it is not now possible to deduct capital losses except as a deduction from capital gains. A man cannot for tax purposes take advantage of a $5000 stock market loss except to offset $5000 of taxable gains. Selling is further discouraged by the fact that of any profit realized in one year, 100 per cent is taxable, whereas only 80 per cent of a profit realized in two years is taxable, and so on down a sliding scale to 10 years. On the other hand there is a slight possibility that the present volatile Administration may change its mind and raise the tax rates next year, making sales this year a wise precaution.

The action of the market is not thought in Wall Street to be particularly bullish, since the leaders continue to develop sporadic weaknesses, and the new highs recorded are those of minor issues. Some traders characterize the market as "blue chip selling and second-rate buying."

Auto and Building Trades Lead

The business news behind the market is considered rather mixed. Department store sales in New York, reported last week at new highs, now turn out lower than last year, although the fact that people rushed last year to anticipate the 2 per cent sales tax which went in effect here on Dec. 10, 1934, is taken as partial explanation. Carloadings were disappointing. Steel operations are declining slightly, and the announcement of Jones & Laughlin's $40,000,000 expansion caused a slight pause in the steel trade at the thought of further competition in the light steel business.

The bright spots in the business news, as Wall Street sees it, are the automobile business, and residential construction. The former is expected to turn out about 400,000 cars this month, an unprecedented total. The latter is expected to show one of the largest percentage improvements next year over this of any line of business.

There was little activity in the foreign exchange market, but the Paris news of the latter part of the week is expected to precipitate another gold flow beginning today or tomorrow, adding to the $822,500,000 received since Sept. 9. Hoare's reversal and Herriot's resignation both weakened Laval's position, and resulted in sharp declines in French rentes, while the franc dropped from well above the gold point to slightly below it, or from 6.63¼ to 6.58¾. No gold was engaged.

Bond offerings declined sharply from the previous week's $205,000,000 to about $70,000,000 for last week. There were only two important large offerings, $20,500,000 for the Southwestern Gas & Electric and $18,420,000 of equipment trust certificates for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Some rather heavy financing is expected after the turn of the year, mostly for industrial corporation.

The Street resents Jesse Jones' offer to have the Reconstruction Finance Corporation lend $100,000,000 at 4 per cent without underwriting fee to the Great Northern Railway for its next summer refunding, a loan which would eliminate the bankers who were preparing to sell a refunding issue of 5's at an underwriting fee of $1,000,000. It considers this another instance of government competition with private business, and asserts that the RFC should stick to its original purpose, that of lending where private lenders cannot be found.

In extenuation of the $1,000,000 underwriting fee bankers point out that 18 months ago the RFC underwrote $50,000,000 of Baltimore & Ohio 5-year 4½'s and had to take up $13,500,000 of them because the market promptly declined below the issue price. Instances are cited throughout the last 30 years of railroad financing where underwriters had to take up substantial portions of offerings which looked well priced when the deal was struck.

Excess Reserves Off

More history was written in the endless controversy over what to do about excess reserves, with the voting odds this week in favor of those who would do nothing at present. Two or three weeks ago Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, declared that nothing need be done now. A fortnight ago the Federal Reserve Advisory Council urged action. Last week the Open Market Committee, consisting of the heads of the 12 banks, came out for a do-nothing policy, and were joined by S. Parker Gilbert, partner of J. P. Morgan & Co. in a lengthy letter to the New York Times.

Observers noting agreement on the issue between the New Deal banking chief Eccles, the governors of the 12 Reserve banks, and a partner of the house of Morgan commented that the issue has made strange bedfellows. Others say it is like the weather. Everybody talks about it but nobody does anything about it.

Last week's prediction of a $600,000,000 decline in excess reserves was borne out in the Friday reserve statement with remarkable accuracy. The statement showed member bank reserves down $603,000,000 and Treasury cash and deposits with the Federal Reserve banks up exactly the same amount. The $61,000,000 holiday increase in money in circulation was taken care of without recourse to member bank reserve balances, being exactly covered by four other items—(a) a slight increase in Reserve loans, (b) a $30,000,000 increase in monetary gold stock, (c) an $11,000,000 increase in "Treasury and national bank currency," and (d) an $11,000,000 dip into nonmember deposits, giving a very neat statistical example of Reserve operations.

Other figures indicated that the public took a substantial proportion of the Treasury's Dec. 15 offering of bonds. The New York reporting banks increased their holdings of Government securities by $126,000,000 during the week, but their "demand deposits-adjusted" showed a $153,000,000 drop which was presumably in large part due to purchase of the new Government issues by their depositors.

Supreme Court Decisions

The Bond Club speech of Wendell L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth & Southern, on the utility developments of the last year received very favorable comment in the Street, particularly that part dealing with the compromise offer of the utilities which was rejected by the Administration in favor of the present utilities act financing. There is considerable interest in the near decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Act. There is much interest also in the effort of the Government to show the court that TVA's utility operations, once heralded as a "yardstick" of electric light and power operation, are incidental to its flood control and navigational purposes.

This week will be a merrier Christmas in the Street than in many years. It has been estimated that some $2,000,000 is to be distributed by banks and brokerage houses in bonuses to employees. The Stock Exchange will distribute nothing, however, as its operations are still in the red despite the increase in volume of business in the last half of the year.

H. M. F.

Railroads Allowed to Fix Own Rates on Scrap Metal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized carriers today to fix rates on scrap nonferrous metals moving from points in the South to destinations in New England and eastern territory without observing the long and short haul clause.

This clause of the ICC Act prohibits carriers from charging a lower rate for a long distance than for a shorter distance on the same route. It may be modified on order of the commission.

Steel Industry Optimistic Over Outlook for 1936

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Sentiment in the steel trade continues at the highest level, for this season, in many years. Anticipation of large business from many quarters continues to be the background of opinion in the trade against which the slight current recession seems of minor importance. Good 1936 business seems to be expected from virtually all steel-consuming lines.

The expectations of 1936 demand from automobile makers, for example, have been stepped up by the surprising maintenance of November's high output through the current month, estimates of which have now been raised to 400,000 cars. Demand from railroads is expected to materialize earlier in 1936 than had previously been anticipated.

Boom in Shipbuilding

The trade is pleased at reports of a revival in private shipbuilding. Engineering construction, particularly for public works, is expected to maintain a high rate. The magazine Steel makes the extremely bullish statement about the farm machinery business that "after experiencing their best market in five years, manufacturers of farm equipment are preparing for a new all-time peak in 1936." The magazine adds, "Their steel specifications show a continuity equal to that of the automobile industry."

There was a slight further seasonal recession last week in steel ingot output and a still further recession is expected this week. Tinplate mills operated last week at about 80 per cent, a rate which was in excess of demand but which was intended to give employees, through their pay rolls, a merrier Christmas. These mills will shut down during the current week. Most steel operations, however, will be maintained through this week and next, with only a shutdown for Christmas and New Year's Day, which will in some cases be made up by Sunday operation.

Steel Prices Mark Time

After the recent much-discussed changes, steel prices are apparently marking time in a waiting period. Within a month or so, however, a straightening-out process is expected to correct some of the present disparity between semifinished steel prices, caused by the recent advances in the former.

Scrap prices last week were approximately unchanged, except for a slight increase at Buffalo and a slight downward readjustment in one category at Chicago. The seaboard scrap market is still somewhat unsettled by the efforts to move scrap out to Italian purchasers. It is said that the latter are still about 200,000 tons short of receiving all the scrap they purchased in August.

Dealers find it difficult to make delivery on account of the attitude of Washington officials, the difficulty of getting ships, and the firming up of scrap prices in recent months. Efforts are under way to form a scrap steel export cartel under the Webb-Pomerene Act.

November Building Value Up 89 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 23

AN 89 per cent increase in the value of building last month over November last year was reported by the Labor Department.

The number of permits for new residential buildings in November was 126 per cent greater than in November last year, while the estimated cost of the projects was up 207 per cent.

The total value of permits in November was $78,193,000, compared with $88,041,000 in October.

New residences for which permits were issued last month will provide homes for 7989 families.

Sugar Consumption In Europe Up 4 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—During the first 10 months of 1935, sugar consumption in the 14 principal European countries totaled 6,414,134 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 6,165,405 tons consumed during the corresponding period of 1934, an increase of 248,729 tons, or 4 per cent, according to European advices received by Lamborn & Co.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Nov. 1, 1935, amounted to 3,066,100 tons as against 2,907,300 tons on the same date in 1934, an increase of 158,800 tons.

Canadian Market For Wheat Rules World Quotations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—Following excited buying and higher markets a week ago after the fixing of high minimum prices for Argentine wheat, domestic markets as well as Winnipeg settled back, and most of the week the trade was narrow within a narrow range.

The action of the Winnipeg disappointed bulls, and the Grain Board in Canada kept sufficient wheat on tap to prevent any material upturn, although export sales for the week aggregate a large quantity.

Chicago continues to take its guidance largely from the Canadian market, and consequently while there was good buying on the dips, there was no reserve buying force on the rallies.

Until Friday Liverpool maintained an extremely strong tone, gaining decidedly on the Winnipeg market, to such an extent, in fact, that for the first time in many months the English market held at good premiums over Winnipeg futures.

Buenos Aires also held about all the advance it made a week ago. Naturally Argentine wheat is out of line now for export, and Canada and Australia did a land-office business for several days.

Political news from abroad is causing apprehension again, but there is no inclination to force wheat up ahead of Winnipeg advances. The Canadian situation will probably dominate the world markets the remainder of the crop year.

Russian shipments have dropped off sharply, and according to European advices there have been no new Russian offers for some time past. Australia has an average crop, but this will have to be divided between Europe and the Orient.

The Government's estimate of acreage of winter wheat for next year's crop was bearish, being 47,529,000 acres, suggesting a yield of 530,000,000 bushels, compared with 434,000,000 bushels in 1935. The acreage is about 3,000,000 acres more than last year.

Corn prices have held in a narrow range. Country sales have been extremely light, but primary arrivals have been fairly heavy, and hedging has been of sufficient volume to offset the moderate volume of speculative buying.

Oats have been firmer, and rye has followed wheat prices to some extent.

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS

Taxes are only one Problem
IN YOUR TRUST PROGRAM

THE increased gift tax rates will take effect January 1, 1936, and the new income tax rates will apply on incomes for the calendar year 1936, as reported in returns made in 1937.

Many are now considering the advisability of making gifts under Voluntary Trusts to take advantage of present rates. Others are revising their wills to make allowance for greater estate tax requirements.

We wish to stress the importance of such action, but we also desire to point out that there are other elements in trust arrangements which are equally important.

The fact should not be forgotten that the purposes for which any trust is created — namely, conservation of capital and regularity of income — depend primarily upon the ability of the trustee selected.

During the past several years conditions have developed which make successful investing more difficult than at any time in our history. Consequently, the selection of an experienced trust organization such as ours, equipped in every way to handle the complex problems imposed by modern investment conditions, is more imperative than ever.

Accordingly, if you are considering the advisability of renewing or revising your estate program to meet either current or future requirements, we extend a cordial invitation to you and your attorney to come in and discuss these matters with any of our Trust Officers.

THE NATIONAL
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MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Teeter's Christmas

By Gladys Richards Archer

IT WAS the night before Christmas, and Teeter, the rocking horse, rocked slowly back and forth. He was thinking of Christmas days gone by. With other discarded toys he had been stored in the attic where dust gathered on his back.

A faded Punchinello watched Teeter from the corner. "Why are you so restless tonight, Teeter?" he asked kindly.

"Do I seem restless? I am sorry if my rocking bothers you," Teeter apologized.

"It doesn't bother me," Punchinello said, "but I wish we could all be happy on the night before Christmas."

"That is the trouble," Teeter told him. "We have had a good time up here in the attic the past few years, but when Christmas comes, I always feel so useless. I remember the little children whom I have made happy in other years."

"I understand. I feel that way myself, at times, but I'm not so young as you," Punchinello reminded him.

"I wish," said Teeter, dreamily, "that I might be sitting by the Christmas tree tomorrow morning and see little Fred as he comes into the room. I bet he would rush up to me before he looked at another toy." Teeter was thinking of the five-year-old son of the family who had moved into the house a few months ago.

"You forget your cracked paint," Sally, the rag doll, reminded him.

"You are right," Teeter said sadly, looking down at the worn spots on his once glossy coat.

"And the fact that your tail is gone," Teddy Bear called from behind a curtain of cobwebs.

Teeter looked over his shoulder and regarded his lack of tail. "You are right, too," he said. "There seems to be no hope for me whatever."

"No hope for you! Good gracious," old Mammy Doll spoke up, "do you call four years old? You are only a colt right now."

Pleasant Memories

Teeter's eyes brightened and he rocked a little harder. "Well, I'm not exactly old," he acknowledged, "but I'm not in as good condition as I once was."

Teeter's eyes became dreamy again as he thought of his first coat of paint. White with big spots. He remembered the day little Bob had pulled out that beautiful black tail. Bob would be a big boy by now. Teeter counted on his toes: One, two, three, four, five, plus four. That makes nine. Yes, Bob was nine years old, and had gone to live in another town.

They heard the hall clock strike twelve. All people in the house were in bed.

"Do you suppose there's a handsome new rocking horse down by the Christmas tree, waiting for little Fred?" Teeter asked wistfully.

Teddy Bear bounded to his feet. "Tell you what, I'll go and see."

All waited breathlessly for his return. Soon they heard a patter, patter, patter and Teddy Bear stood at the door, regarding them. He shook his head.

"Not a rocking horse," he said, "but the tree is covered with toys."

"Not a rocking horse? Teeter asked in surprise. "Who ever heard of a little boy without a rocking-horse?" Teeter rocked harder and harder until it seemed that he would turn entirely over. His eyes grew bright and he shook his head restlessly.

"Why don't you trot along?" Mammy Doll asked.

"With all those new toys down there? Little Fred wouldn't look at me in my present condition," Teeter said as tears gathered in his eyes.

"I'd rather have a rocking horse with all the paint worn off than the bright new toys I saw on the Christmas tree," Teddy Bear declared loyally.

Teeter shook his head. "Thanks, Teddy, but I'm just too shabby to go down and stand among new toys. I'd look far worse down there than I do up here." Teeter's head drooped. He stopped rocking. He was feeling very, very sad.

Making Teeter Over

The toys put their heads together and whispered for at least ten minutes. "We'll do it!" said Teddy Bear at last.

"Do what?" asked Teeter, startled from his dreaming.

Dolls, bears, dogs, and soldiers danced around Teeter, all talking at once. Teeter turned his head this way and that, looking at first one, and then another. "Have you lost your wits?" he asked with a laugh.

"No, we've just found them," Rag Doll clapped her hands.

"We're going to make you over," Teddy declared.

Before Teeter could say a word, they were climbing over him with dustcloths. In no time he was clean. They brought an old case of oil paints and brushes, and started giving Teeter a new coat. They were all over him at once, and under him too. Teeter had to be very careful not to rock on little toes. Because there was so little paint in each tube, they had to make each spot a different color. When they had finished, Teeter looked like another horse entirely, and quite gay. He looked in the mirror and could scarcely believe his own eyes.

"Your tail!" someone screamed. They ran this way and that, looking for something they could use for a tail.

Teddy Bear found a feather duster, and tried to fasten it to Teeter.

"I won't stand for it," said Teeter. "No horse ever wore feathers for a tail."

"He's right," Sally, the rag doll, agreed.

Again they hunted, jumping into trunks and turning over boxes.

Punchinello found an old shaving brush.

"It's too short," Teeter objected. "If I can't have a real tail, I'll do without a tail." He was very stubborn about it, so they started looking again.

They were about to give up when Mammy Doll pulled from its tissue paper wrapping a long bunch of hair. She shook it out. It was a discarded switch.

Teeter nodded his head with approval.

The Journey Downstairs

Punchinello climbed on a toy ladder from a fire wagon, and carefully tacked the switch in place.

Dolls, teddy bears, dogs, and the other toys stood back and admired.

"Perfect!" "It couldn't be better." "Much prettier than your first tail." "See how long it is!" "And how glossy!" Teeter heard them remark one by one.

The job of getting Teeter to the Christmas tree was a big one, but nothing could stop them now. They tied a jumping rope to Teeter's back rocker and when they came to the head of the stairs, they all held tight and let Teeter slide down.

In the lower hall they stopped to catch their breath. When they untied the jumping rope, Teeter gaily trotted to his place beside the Christmas tree.

A gray light was peeping through the windows. Teeter wished each a "Merry Christmas." Then they hurried back to the attic for fear of being caught in their untidy condition.

It was not long before Teeter heard the patter of feet running down the hall. Little Fred stood in the doorway, his eyes bright as he saw the lighted Christmas tree. But it was to Teeter he ran first. He put his arms about the glossy neck, then jumped on Teeter's back.

Teeter and Fred rocked back and forth, and Teeter's heart was happy. He felt useless no longer. His was to be a very, very Merry Christmas.

They Were All Over Him at Once, and Under Him Too

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Jack Frost and the Icicles

NESTLING in the snow, far out in the country, was a lovely white house. It was warm inside the white house, but outside the wind was blowing from the north, and a row of long, slender icicles hung across the top edge of the porch, and shone like silver in the bright moonlight.

Two little boys named Peter and John lived in the white house. They had tried all afternoon to grasp the needlelike icicles, hanging so temptingly just beyond reach. Their mother had watched them from her sewing room, tapping ever so often on the window to say "Have a good time, boys, but don't break off the icicles. They look so pretty hanging there."

The two little boys, in their warm blue snow suits and red mittens, waved back to their mother happily, and continued to gaze longingly up at the long shining icicles.

When her sewing was finished, their mother came out, and with a dried branch that had been blown off one of the trees showed them how to make sweet sounding music on the icicles by tapping them ever so lightly.

An Icicle Concert

"If you had broken of the icicles we could not have made this lovely music," she said. "Some day when you are both older, perhaps we shall be able to visit the crystal caves, where great formations that look like icicles, and are called stalactites and stalagmites, grow. And the music from them fills the whole cave like the tones of a great organ."

"My," said Peter, his eyes sparkling with interest. "I'd like to see them. What did you call them mother? I forget."

Their mother smiled. "Those are big words for small boys," she answered. "But listen carefully again. Sta-lac-tite and sta-lag-mite. The stalactite is more like the icicle, for it drops down and hangs from the ceiling of the cave. The stalagmite is like an inverted icicle, growing up from the floor of the cave."

"How funny," said John.

"Funny and beautiful," said Mother. "And now boys, let us go in and prepare for supper, for Daddy will soon be home."

"Stalactite and stalagmite," sang Peter, as he helped set the table. "I'm going to tell the children all about that, in school."

The long afternoon of play in the snow made the two boys very sleepy, and they were quite ready for bed when the time came. Even after they were tucked snugly in the blankets, they were thinking about the icicles and the smeet music. But every once in a while, they wished they could just break off one teeny little icicle and taste it.

Busy Workers

So into their dreams came Jack Frost, softly sliding down a silver moonbeam, followed by four of his sturdy but tiny workmen.

Each little workman carried a little can and each one had a paint brush. At the word of command from Jack Frost the four little workmen climbed up the rose trellis ladders, on the side of the porch, and set to work. They painted each icicle with a sweet, brightly colored sirup, until each silvery shining spear of ice had become a delicious icicle pop. Then Jack Frost and his four little workmen stole softly to the window where the boys lay sleeping. "Wake up and have an icicle pop," they sang in frosty tones. "Wake up." And they tapped on the pane ever so lightly.

Peter heard the whisper, and he got up and looked out of the window. There, along the edge of the porch, hung chocolate, vanilla, strawberry and pistachio icicle pops, swaying slightly in the breeze in the silvery white moonlight. Not a sign of Jack Frost or his helpers was to be seen.

"Wake up, John," cried Peter. And John tumbled out of bed too. Such a sight he had never imagined.

"Oh—Oh—" he whispered.

Wake Up!

Together they put on their heavy coats and quietly slipped downstairs, and outside. They seemed not to mind the cold snow on their bare feet.

Just as Peter reached up a hand to take one of the icicle pops, off it fell right into his fingers. He started to taste the tip of it, then remembered his small brother. "Here, Johnny," he cried, "you take it. It tastes just like vanilla ice cream. It's wonderful."

"But if we eat it," said John, "Mother can't play any more icicle music for us! Oh, dear, what shall we do."

"I don't know," said Peter sadly, quite undecided which was most important, lovely music or ice cream. "I don't know," he said, as loudly as he could, to give vent to his feelings.

"What don't you know, darling," asked his mother as she bent over him, laughingly. "I think you don't know that it is time to get up, or you will be late for school."

Peter opened his eyes drowsily. "School?" he questioned, as if he had never heard of such a thing.

"School," said John, and sat up in bed.

Peter jumped out of bed and ran to the window. To his surprise there was the long row of silver icicles glistening in the morning sun.

"Why, it was a dream," he cried. "And have I got to hurry? I want to tell the children all about our icicle concert. What was the name of those things in the cave, Mother?"

A Child's Choice
I'd rather be a windmill
And with the breezes play,
Than stand, a lonely lighthouse,
Just sleeping all the day.
But when it's dark, or stormy,
And my eye is polished bright,
I'd rather be a lighthouse
Than a windmill, any night!
MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Tom Visits the Land of Fiords

THE clock chimed 8, and with one accord the twins closed their lesson books. It was story time—that all too brief hour when dear Uncle Ben took them on make-believe voyages to distant lands.

"It's Tom's turn, Uncle," said May eagerly. "What neighbor is he to visit tonight?"

The big bronzed sea captain smiled, and leaned back comfortably in his armchair.

"Well, Tom, our ship has arrived at one of the most rugged and broken stretches of seacoast in the whole world—Norway. Skillfully she is piloted into the beautiful Trondhjem fiord, and sails slowly inland between mighty cliffs and towering snow-tipped mountains.

"And here, to meet you at the fortified harbor of Trondhjem, is your little Norwegian host, Arne Skram, a typical open-air boy, handsome in his gala attire, worn specially in your honor.

"As you see, his short, white jacket, with its quaint standing-up collar and red lapels, is worn over a dark waistcoat. Silver buttons fasten his knee breeches, while his white ribbed stockings are topped with gay tabbed garters. Large, shiny buckles adorn his black brogue shoes, and, to complete the outfit, a bright, four-sectioned skull cap rests snugly on the back of his head.

"Smilingly he bids you welcome and leads the way to the waiting Stolkjaere (a boxlike cart with seats for two); then, in response to a peculiar click of the tongue, the good-natured ponies wake up and off you go.

"That Gothic cathedral to which Arne draws your attention is where the kings of Norway are crowned. It is the grandest church in Scandinavia.

"Now you have reached the narrow country road which winds its way between plowed fields and small meadows, where horned cattle and sturdy sheep graze peacefully. Further off pine and fir trees clothe the slopes on either side in a garment of green, while high above the caps of snow are outlined against the sky.

"You see those wires stretching from ledges in the cliffs to the various farmsteads below? What do you suppose they are for? You will never guess, so I will tell you. They are used at harvest time when the peasants and herd boys climb the mountains in search of grass. However little they find, they tie it into small bundles and send it swirling down the wires to the farmhouses, where it is carefully dried and stored for winter fodder.

"But here, nestling cosily in a small clearing surrounded by tall trees, is Arne's home. Don't the timber buildings look picturesque! The large one, built on piles several feet from the ground, is the very important Stabbur, or storehouse.

"Look—there goes Norway's champion jumper! Rather unusual to see a goat grazing on the housetops, eh? But it's quite a favorite pastime with these nimble, sure-footed little mountain fellows. You see, the low, sloping roofs here are thatched with sod, so if any stray seeds happen to blow along they stay to blosson—and, incidentally, to provide a nice titbit for Mr. Goat.

"Come, that is the tea bell ringing, and Arne's two sisters eagerly beckon you into the cheery farm kitchen. White sand covers the floor with finely cut juniper leaves strewn over it, and a large pine log crackles in the open fireplace. Near by stands Solveg's spinning wheel, while, hanging in its cloth bag on the wall, is the family violin.

"In troop several farm helpers and the dried trout, home-baked bread and floury scones soon disappear from the long, white wooden table.

"Merrily the young folk escort you back to the Stolkjaere and, after much hand shaking and waving, you set off for Trondhjem.

"There is much Arne would like to tell as you jog along, about summer time when he accompanies the girls to his father's mountain pasture, living there perhaps for months at a time in a rude wooden chalet; keeping watch over the frequently straying flock; traveling with them and carefully rounding them up at nightfall, the sound of his little shepherd's horn blending sweetly with the fairylike tinkle of the goats' bells.

"But Arne enjoys the winter, too, when his beloved Norway dons her robe of white. What fun the snow brings! Skating over the frozen fiords and tobogganning or skiing down the steep mountain slopes. Much time is also spent in the cozy farm kitchen, making handy cupboards for mother, carving ornaments for Solveg and Christian, or designing new toys and games for the smaller children.

"But you must leave your new neighbor and, sailing seaward, soon lose sight of the wonderful Land of Fiords."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

From Scandinavia Comes a Little Norwegian Boy to Join Your Collection of Foreign Paper Dolls

Answer to Riddles in Music

1. Whole note. 2. A staff. 3. A sharp (#). 4. Nocturnes (night songs). 5. Frog.

Winter Is Wide-Awake

THERE may be some of us who think that winter is a dull season when nature is sleeping. But if we go into the woods and the fields with our eyes wide open we shall soon find that winter is anything but dull.

With wonderful foresight animals and birds have prepared for the cold months. Securely wrapped in his leafy blanket the hedgehog is already snoring blissfully. A few yards away the squirrel has filled his larder to overflowing with beechnuts and acorns. Another dainty little gentleman, the field mouse, has made his room in a near-by hedge where he keeps his store of hips, haws, and grain. Down that big hole lives a rat who has gathered together the last conkers left by the children for his winter dinners.

Heavy Coats for Stoat and Fox

The stoat and the fox have put on their heavy coats in preparation for the annual visit of Jack Frost, and even the humble onion is deciding what covering it will need.

A countryman at work in his onion patch noticed this fact one year. "I knew it would be a mild winter," he said, "because when I was digging my onions I found they had only one skin!"

Onions and daffodils and tulips, and other plants that live underground, also provide themselves with food, laying up quite a good store in their stems or roots.

The chestnuts have sticky coatings to seal their scales together, thus preserving the warmth they have enjoyed during the summer. Only the mildness of spring will melt nature's glue, allowing the scales to drop off and the protected buds to burst forth. The gray lichens on that old apple tree over there are not such simple plants as they might seem for they provide a very warm coat against the cold winds for the exposed side of the tree.

Why Holly Is Prickly

Even the prickles on the holly bush have a use, since they protect it from browsing animals. You will see that the upper leaves which cannot be reached by the cattle are smooth, and that it is only the lower branches that are prickly. The leaves are also given a covering of waxy substance, almost a mackintosh, to keep them from the wet and allow the snow to slip off easily. That old oak has a mackintosh, too, a layer of cork just beneath the bark which keeps it cozy and dry.

The evergreens, in which those sparrows are sheltering, are brighter now than they were in summer; the ruddy stems and rich foliage of the Scotch pines, and the dark foliage of the firs vie with the red hips and haws and scarlet holly berries to flaunt a touch of color in contrast with the delicate tracery of the overhanging bare branches of the oaks and elms. Their leaves last several years, and as soon as one drops off a new one takes its place, thus providing a warm home for the sparrows, robins and tits.

At every turning there is something of interest waiting to be discovered, so let us make of winter a wide awake time and enjoy it to the full.

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What's Going On in the Arts

"Ceiling Zero"

A SUSPENSIVE and exciting melodrama of aviation is "Ceiling Zero," by Frank Wead, produced by Mary Young at the Copley Saturday evening. The play, which had a long run in New York, is the story of three veteran airmen, one now the division superintendent of a passenger and mail line. One of the others crashes in a fog while on a run that he has taken over from the third, who then substitutes for a younger pilot and perishes in his turn. The piece is well made, and it establishes and maintains an atmosphere. In achieving local color, it relies in part upon the rather rough humors of the place and the people, but this element, if not in good taste, is in character.

The play is a difficult one to produce, and praise is due the company at the Copley for its successful solution of the problems involved. The pace is smart, the characterizations clear and the light and sound effects well executed. The second act curtain, with a crash just off-scene, is theatrically potent. Robert Ober, G. Albert Smith and Edgar Mason portray satisfactorily the three principal characters, and good work is done in smaller roles by Richard Heath, Arthur Holland, Milton Parsons, Marjorie Clarke, Eric Kalkhurst, Tileston Perry, and Dexter Witherell. The first night audience was appreciative. L. A. S.

People of Aran

ONLY in an age like ours would an island like Aran be sought and sung and depicted and photographed, a choice morsel of this earth for the artist. Its utter lack of modernization, its elementary customs, its freedom from all the intricacies of scientific discovery prove a refreshment. It is to be hoped that what is beautiful and worthy of preservation in customs and lore on Aran Isle will not be obliterated by the influx of artists and visitors. For the present, what is brought to us in the way of films, reporting and portraiture is engrossing.

Louise Mishell of Chicago is showing two dozen portraits of natives of Aran at Doll & Richards on Newbury Street. The clarity of her style in painting and the charm of her subjects combine in a very enjoyable display. Miss Mishell visited the island recently and it proved to be the "happiest experience" of all her travels. She watched the islanders at their chores, observed their costumes, noted the qualities of their character. She had an opportunity to learn something of their folk-lore, to join them in fun making, to eat their strange fare. In the meantime she noted the personal characteristics so carefully conveyed to these painted portraits.

The portraits prove a revelation of natural attractiveness. These independent folk, despite their hardships, are handsome. Their eyes seem to capture the light of the sky, their skins are luminous and weather-beaten, their chins are determined. They wear their berets with a jauntiness that would be called "stylish" in urban centers. Red hair is common, and so are snub noses. Miss Mishell could not help noting in the women, in the detached expressions of their eyes and the very practical, very simple shawls and dress, some similarity to Byzantine Madonnas. She has even entitled one portrait "Aran Madonna." D. A.

More Carols

THE latest musical organization to extend a hearty greeting to Christmas is the venerable Handel and Haydn Society, which last night, in the one hundred and twenty-first year of its life, and supported by the Apollo Club, sang carols in Symphony Hall. Several soloists (members of the society), an "echo" chorus conducted by John E. Murphy, and a group of brass and percussion players from the Boston Orchestral Society also participated in the proceedings, which were under the high command of Dr. Thompson Stone. For this occasion the platform borrowed a churchly dignity and beauty, both from the reproductions of stained-glass windows representing scenes from the Nativity—which covered the central group of organ pipes—and from the white-robed women singers, ranged tier upon tier to right and left of the conductor. The gentlemen wore evening dress.

The program included, with less august names, those of Bach, Buxtehude, Praetorius and Sweelinck, appended, for the most part, to music of seasonably reverent simplicity (though Sweelinck's "Born Today" is a motet of a certain polyphonic complexity). Nicolai's "Wake, Arise" brought in, with the help of kettledrums and sounding brass, the mood of jubilation. In the Russian pseudo-ecclesiastical style made familiar by Slavic choirs, Kastalsky's "God is with Us" used a high-pitched intoning voice against a subdued choral background; Russian influence might be (perhaps unjustly) detected also in the "echo" chorus which in Henry Knight's arrangement of an old English carol, "When the Sun Had Sunk to Rest," repeated remotely the line "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." And from the same source, less happily, seemed to come the prodigious and gratuitous swellings and diminishings of tone that were let loose in Harvey Gaul's arrangement of a "Carol of the Russian Children."

Two admirable songs combining—in an earlier manner—reverence with bucolic vigor and jovial conviviality were the Burgundian "Touro-louro-louro" and Vaughan Williams's "Wassail Song." A Lapland carol—"A Story Fair"—revealed a melody of enchanting limpidity (well sung by soprano, mezzo-soprano and chorus.) And for those who prefer the old familiar things there were finally the eternal "God rest ye merry, Gentlemen," "Holy Night" and "Adeste Fidelis," in which last a numerous audience, invited to take part, did so somewhat timidly.

Despite a standard of performance which fell well below the Society's practiced and assured handling of its recurrent "Messiah," there was cordial applause for all concerned in this program. S. S.

Woman of Aran

"Maggie's Katie," Painting by Louise Mishell on View at Doll & Richards

Bilbo's Dream House Of 27 Rooms Lifts Latchkey to Visitors

POPLARVILLE, Miss., Dec. 23 (AP)—The latchstring was out today in one of Mississippi's proudest mansions as United States Senator Theodore G. Bilbo opened his juniper grove "dream house" to hundreds of friends.

Visitors and well wishers crowded into the new home, inspecting and admiring the 27 rooms of its three floors, and pausing almost in awed silence before the five tiled bathroms, done in bright colors. Senator Bilbo's private bathrom is in orchid and black.

The guests came from high and low stations of life. They were people who helped lift "the man Bilbo" from his boasted diet of "sardines and crackers" to the fine fare of a United States Senator.

The "dream house" is a colonial residence nestling in a small grove of pecan and cedar trees, a far cry but not a far distance from his log cabin ancestral home.

Completion of the house marks five years of toil and many years of dreaming.

It was during Senator Bilbo's second term as governor that the "dream house" began to take shape. Its construction had been beset with difficulties. Once his house was seized by a process server and sold to satisfy a $600 federal court judgment. A son-in-law bought it in and gave it back.

He pulled himself up from political oblivion to defeat Senator Hubert D. Stephens, and the building went on.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Print Processes;; Seventeenth Century Prints of Flowers; Lithographs by Bresdin and Redon; woodcuts by Hans Balding; Japanese Screens, Japanese Hair Ornaments and Toilet Articles. Thayer Collection of Paul Revere Silver. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open weekdays 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Woodcuts, engravings, drawings by Eric Gill and others, Japanese pottery. Dec. 31.

Doll and Richards—Etchings and drypoints by Alfred Hutty; wood carvings by L. W. Hill; pastels by Kate Leah Cotharin; wax miniatures by Ethel F. Munday. Through Dec. 28.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Exhibition or originals from the new children's books. Illustrators represented are Dorothy Lathrop, Wanda Gag, Helen Sewell, Grace Paul, Kate Seredy, William and Elizabeth Mackinstry.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists. Christmas greens and candles. A 75-year-old presepio from Italy. Also exhibitions of art from many lands.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Drawings and water colors by George Grosz.

Old Corner Lending Library—Exhibition of Miss Elna Derbyshire's flower paintings. Through Dec. 25.

Goodman-Walker, Inc.—Prints and drawings through Dec. 31.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Water colors by the late Henry W. Rice. Through Dec. 28.

Boston Art Club—Small paintings and sculpture. Through Dec. 28.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Anniversary exhibition. Woodcuts and line engravings by Thomas W. Nason.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of oil paintings by John H. Garo. Through Jan. 6.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Alexis Arapoff.

Holman's Print Shop—Memorial show of Timothy Cole's wood engravings.

Twentieth Century Club—Pencil paintings by John Pratt Whitman. Through December.

Number Ten Gallery—Oils by Rosmond de Kalb. Through Dec. 28.

Myles Standish Galleries—Exhibition of oil paintings of Cape Ann by G. Der Garabedian. Through Dec. 28.

Public Library—Material from the archives of the Handel and Hayden Society, commemorating 120 years of the organization's activity, with special reference to the composers, whose works the society was the first to perform in Boston or in the United States. Through Jan. 5.

Copley Society—Paintings by Elizabeth M. Lobingier. Through Dec 27.

Fine Arts Theater—Paintings by Louise Mossgraber. Through December.

Junior League of Boston—Lithographs by Wanda Gag; also a selection of her children's books.

Children's Art Center—Paintings by Marion Boyd Allen. Through Jan. 13.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday]

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England

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Purley (auspices First Church, Croydon): Astoria Cinema, 3 p. m., Dec. 29.

India

Calcutta: Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Chowringhee, 6.8 p. m., Jan. 30.

United States

California

El Centro: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 2.
Gilroy: Jordan School, Hanna Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 29.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 3.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Philharmonic Auditorium, Fifth and Olive Streets, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 3. Radiocast Station KECA, 1430 kilocycles.
Oxnard: Strand Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 29.
San Diego (Third Church): Balboa Theater, Fourth Avenue and E Street, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 2.

Georgia

Decatur: Girls' High School Auditorium, North McDonough Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 29.

Illinois

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 30.

Kansas

Wichita (First Church): Wichita High School, East, 8 p. m., Jan. 2.

Massachusetts

Newton: Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8 p. m., Jan. 3.

Michigan

Grand Rapids (Second Church): Park Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Jan. 3.

New York

Rochester (Third Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 29.

Oregon

Cottage Grove: Arcade Theater, Main Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 29.

Washington

Seattle (Seventh Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 2.

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Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc.

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Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6.08mc.

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Monterey	San Francisco, Jan. 7	Jan. 2, 4:00 pm	Jan. 2, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, Jan. 9	Jan. 4, 4:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 pm

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112-114 N. 5th St. | 522 13th St. N. W.
Richmond, Va. | Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

Jones & Davis
INCORPORATED
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

SMITHFIELD HAM
Beaten Biscuits, Salads, Delicious Pies, Breads and Cakes
Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 W. GRACE DIAL 32808

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK {5.00 / 6.00}
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

Select a Refined
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

MOSMILLER—Florist
Grace at Fifth 115 East Main St.
A Beautiful PLANT or CHOICE CUT FLOWERS Will MAKE CHRISTMAS a JOY

ROANOKE

FALLON, Florist
Fine Flowers
Roanoke, Charlottesville, Va.
Bluefield, Princeton and Welch, W. Va.

VALUE FIRST CLOTHES
Wilson Brothers Furnishings
Paris Garters and Suspenders
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 Campbell Avenue West

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7181

White Eagle Market
WANDALL MARKS and DINK DAILEY, OWNERS
Dink Dailey, Mgr.
CHOICE MEATS
POULTRY—GROCERIES
Clean, Happy Service
Dial 21314 636 10TH STREET Huntington, W. Va.

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1610 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

AYRES & HARWOOD
NUNN-BUSH and I. MILLER SHOES
915 FOURTH AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. *Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section*

PIGGLY WIGGLY

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Wear
"SMILE" HATS
TOM CAMPBELL
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 4 daily, except Saturday. 102 Commercial Bldg. *Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section*

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON CANADA

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Lunch in our New Dining Rooms, Fourth Floor, and enjoy a rest, while shopping, in our spacious lounge.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Let your party clothes be as gay as your mood
NEW YEAR'S EVE
If it's to be a small gathering of friends or a gala dance . . . you'll want your New Year's Eve dress to be the smartest of the old year . . . and the newest of the new. At the "Bay" you'll find just such dresses . . . and surprisingly moderate in price, too.

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
One Norwar St. Tel. Commonwealth 4230
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
605 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
310 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1320 Ingraham Building Tel 3-2445
LONDON
1 and 2 Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1304
PARIS
66 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-67
GENEVA
20 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 22.443
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
The Christmas Season Is Here
We have a large stock of gifts any one will be proud to receive and you will be proud to give. We invite you into our store to look over our assortment and to select your gifts at leisure.
We deliver anything anywhere.

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AN ALL-CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL.

Western Ontario's Big Dept. Store
Smallman & Ingram Limited
where the spirit of Christmas prevails
We wish you all the joys of a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

CUMMING
The Clothier
For TURNBULLS UNDERWEAR
Come, boys also, and see us
Ready and Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats
248 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria - Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met. 5404-05 We Deliver

QUALITY
DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELLERY
Gifts for All Seasons
C. R. SUMNER & SONS
LIMITED
392 Richmond St. Met. 5819

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
FINE SEASONABLE GIFTS
Seeing them is proof.
Thank you for an early visit.
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met.3881
E. R. HARMAIN LONDON

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries
All Electrical Appliances
Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners 9.95 up
Guaranteed
Repair Parts for All Makes
WAUGH & MacKEWN
Electrical Sales and Service
388 Dundas Met. 1767

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER
Phone Queen 030

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Mc Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
246-247 Bank St Phone 40-45 Queen
Near Lisgar

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET
Orders for
Books advertised in this paper will be appreciated with prompt service by
A. H. JARVIS
"THE BOOKSTORE" OTTAWA, CANADA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1761, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. *Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section*

G. S. BEER
FURS
REPAIRING - CLEANING
1161 ST CLAIR W. KE. 7378

Marigold Dairies Limited
QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Special Delivery Day or Night
424 Eglinton Ave. W. Mo. 1224

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service
Breakfasts - Luncheons
Teas and Dinners
The Diet Kitchen Tea Rooms
72 BLOOR ST., WEST (at BAY ST.)

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts. Toronto
DISTINCTIVE
Permanent Waves from $5
A. J. STONE SALON
1465 YONGE ST. AT ST. CLAIR
HY 0404
A Complete and Sincere Hairdressing and Beauty Service
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Season's Greetings

ACME FARMERS DAIRY Ltd.
Midway 3541

ESPECIALLY WELL DONE
Formal attire immaculately cleaned and hand pressed by our "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning system.
Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited
Lloydbrook 2161
EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST

MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

WINDSOR

Give Canadian
Christmas Gifts
Save the Difference . . .
DIAMONDS . . . SHEFFIELD SILVER . . . ROLLS RAZORS
COST LESS IN CANADA.
W. H. McCreery
Jewelers—Optometrists
218 Ouellette, WINDSOR

When Snow Flies
• It's time for woolen sportswear, suits, jackets, gloves, scarves, mittens. In all sizes for grown ups and children.
• • •
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

FURS! FURS! FURS!
See Our Splendid Stock Before Buying Your New Coat or Wrap
Budget Plan
L. P. LAZARE & CO. Limited
14 Chatham St. E. Tel. 3-2418

"POCA-BLOX"
The Wrapped Fuel
$10.50 per ton
QUALITY COKE AND COAL
NICHOLAS COAL CO. LIMITED
Tecumseh and Janette—3-6311

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUALITY GIFTS FOR MEN!
Moderately Priced
The Ed. Laird label assures a happy reception for the gift you choose for "Him."
Ed Laird 415 Ouellette Avenue Windsor, Canada

Always Open—Never Closed
Royal Windsor Garage
Every Service for Your Car
Towing, Storage, Repairs
Fender and Body Bumping
Duco Painting
Washing, Polishing, Simonizing
Tire and Battery Service
Gas, Grease, Oils, Accessories
Brake Service. Reasonable Prices
314 DOUGALL

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily

Christmas Greetings
to the readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
from
Stop & Shop
"The Canadian Owned Stores"

Christmas Gifts
FINE Linens, Lovely Handkerchiefs, Imported Silk and Wool Scarfs, Shetland Bed Jackets and "Kislav" Gloves.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear. • Men's Clothing and Furnishings. • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods.

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Good Shoes for all occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

FOODLAND LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Free Delivery
BROAD and ELEVENTH TEL. 7651

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

COAL and WOOD
THE BEST OBTAINABLE
Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.
Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (As advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2. Temple Bar 1304.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN'S "Clyde Built" tunic shirts, Midlands and/or London districts; specialising double fronted and poplin shirts. Graham Miller & Co., 57 Oswald Street, Glasgow.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON—Attractive Guest House: excellent cooking and service; every comfort, constant hot water, gas fires and rings in bedrooms. 4 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5. Flaxman 5665.

LONDON—Quiet, attractive and well-equipped home for guests; short or long periods; inexpensive; near Kensington Gardens. 79 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. Bayswater 3039.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. P. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham. S. E. 15 New Cross 0498

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed, wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. S. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 0439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau Employment Agency
Domestic Staff. Secretaries. Governesses and Nurses
114, Fulham Rd., London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3636

FLATS TO LET

CHELSEA—Ground floor (unfurnished), sitting room, bedroom, kitchen and bath; rent £80 p. a. Apply Ryan and Ryan, 251 Fulham Road, Chelsea, London, S. W. 3. Flaxman 2747.

LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dining room and bathroom; rent £140 per annum; garage for small car if required. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

LONDON, Pont St., Knightsbridge—Spacious sunny self-contained flat, overlooking gardens; constant hot water, central heating, passenger lift; also others in Kensington, Shire, 4 William St., S. W. 1. Sloane 3810.

LONDON, Kensington, Holland Park District—Lower maisonette, self-contained; four good rooms, kitchenette and bathroom; with conservatory and small garden; rent £120 p. a. (Box W-251, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, Sloane Square (Nr.)—Unfurnished flat to let; three rooms, bath, etc.; rent £100 per annum inclusive. HOLLAND, 81 Kings Road, S. W. 3.

FLATLETS

LONDON—UNFURNISHED FLATLET, bed-sitting room, kitchen-dining room; rent £85 per annum; suitable lady in business. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W. 1

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BLUTHNER Grand Piano, splendid condition, on view in Sussex. Write MISS ARNOLD, 126 Abbey Road, London, N. W. 6.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district. Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I. 26, Bond St., Ealing, London, W.5. Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127

HAMPTON COURT (near)—Charming house and garden; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, garage, central heating; pleasant spacious living rooms facing south with loggia; house workable minimum labour; every convenience. Box W-240, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, W. 14—Attractive modern house newly furnished; gardens; good transportation. Box W-246, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

NEAR RYE—Charming artist's thatched cottage with large studio, dining room, sitting room, three bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, inside sanitation, central heating, small garden; to be let furnished, or would sell. Box W-250, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

INSURANCE

SERVICE in insurance, all branches, including house purchase, annuities; any district. WALTER DREDGE, 314 Richmond Road, Kingston. Phone 4728.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & REID, 60 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2930

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10.
Depot at 130 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, S. W. 1—Comfortable home, partial board, 39/- weekly, sharing 30/-. MISS BAKER, 11 St. George's Sq., Victoria 5487.

SURREY HILLS—Beautiful situation, easy distance London; exceptional home with modern comfort offered few guests; restful atmosphere; meals served alone if desired; Golf, Tennis, Riding. Box M-2570, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON. F. G. Mukle. Piano and Organ tuning and repairs Music-Roll Manufacturer. 47, Airedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1568.

POST VACANT

A VACANCY occurs in high-class tearoom, under recognised expert, for girl 18-20 to train in catering and tearoom routine. Six months' training au pair. Write: The Gingerbread House, Northwood, Middlesex.

HAIRDRESSING—Excellent opportunity for experienced lady to join another in established business. S. W., London; Christian Scientist preferred; live in. Box M-2704, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON — Capable cook-general or young working housekeeper; all duties; three in family; London, S. W.; £52; exceptional free times, own sitting room. Box M-2033, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED NURSE requires post with one or two young children; (England). L. J., 30, Roxburgh Road, West Norwood, London, S. E. 27.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff, dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners unreservedly executed. Phone Metropolitan 2180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO. 39 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2

ROOMS AND BOARD

LONDON, LEE, S. E. 12—OFFERS COMFORTABLE HOME; near train and bus; board optional. 47, Leyland Rd. Ph. Lee Green 2789.

ROOMS TO LET

CHELSEA, LONDON—Conveniently situated, comfortably furnished Bed Sitting Rooms. Reasonable terms—meals optional. Flaxman 6373 or Box M-814, 2 Adelphi Terr., London W. C. 2.

LONDON—Rooms to let to gentlemen guests, private house; garden; sunny, open aspect; also easy access to city and West End; terms moderate. MRS. MOORE, 15, St. Quintin Ave., W. 10.

LONDON, KENSINGTON (off Kensington Rd.)—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, fitted basins, running water, some with separate kitchenettes. Mrs. Kennedy, 45, Russell Rd., W. 14.

LONDON, S. W. 5—At 17 Bramham Gardens (Flaxman 5059) and 4 Courtfield Gardens (Frobisher 4093); comfortable bed-sitting rooms with breakfast; other meals optional; from 25/- single.

LONDON, W. 2—Attractive furnished bed-sitting rooms with gas fires and rings; meals optional; ½ min. park, 'buses, underground; quiet. 8 Bathhurst St., Sussex Sq. PAD. 0540.

LONDON, S. W. 7, 105a Gloucester Road. FRO. 4041—Attractive unfurnished flatlets; gas cookers; 17/- - 27/6; close station; also two practitioners' offices.

LONDON, Kensington, 53 Scarsdale Villas, W. 8—Attractive modern divan bed-sitting rooms, quiet, comfortable; from 30/- with breakfast. Western 3809.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans, gas fires, telephone; ladies; from 13/-. 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

LONDON—Misses Evans and Livesay have moved to 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Furnished rooms, breakfasts. Bayswater 3576.

WHERE TO STAY in London? Somewhere comfortable? Central? Try 38, Porchester (1 Marble Arch, W. 2. Furnished one-room service flatlets; modern and moderate; from 30/-, inclusive breakfast, service. Phone Padd. 8724.

SHOE REPAIRING

FIRST-CLASS footwear repairs, satisfaction guaranteed; collected and delivered. WIL. 1539. THOS. CHAS. DYER, 28a Wakeman Rd., London, N. W. 10.

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS
Ask for approval sheets. H. WATKINS, 60, Leicester Rd., East Finchley, London, N. 2

TEACHERS

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

PIANOFORTE teacher desires pupils, experienced, Examinations, Competitions, also Accompanist. MISS CRADDOCK, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M., 39 Spencer Road, London, W. 4.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LONDON—To be let or sold, near tube, shops, station, architect designed modern non-basement, comfortable house, heated, on outskirts of Hampstead Garden suburb; south aspect; 5 bedrooms with basins, 2 baths, 2-3 reception; oak floors; excellent offices; constant hot water; garage, large garden. Apply Owner, 21, West Heath Ave., N. W. 11. Speedwell 1613.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING DUPLICATING, large and small quantities. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2 Bayswater 2902

England

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1304, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2
Look for display advertising from England in the news section

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
SHOES
for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower SLOANE STREET
LONDON, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE
MEAT, FISH, POULTRY, COOKED MEATS, BAKERY, FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, GROCERY, PROVISIONS AND IRONMONGERY.
RESTAURANT CATERING
BRANCHES:
Coulthurst: 3 Hereford Road, Bayswater. Lidstone: 37 Thurloe Pl., So. Kensington. Hall & Co.: 63 Long Acre, W. C.

LONDON TO ESSEX
NATIONAL Telephone South Benfleet 58
EXPRESS ROAD DELIVERIES SERVICES
Depot and Offices: TARPOTS CORNER THUNDERSLEY, ESSEX

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Wavers
DAYMARD'S
(Founded 1887)
80-82 Pimlico Road (Near Sloane Square)
T. N. Sloane 1032

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber LTD.
302-308 Regent Street, W. 1.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE: CITY 3930
RELIABLE GOODS · PERSONAL ATTENTION

PROTHEROE LTD
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THAT which is unjust can really profit no one; that which is just can really harm no one.—HENRY GEORGE.

Daily Features

I HAVE never heard anything about the resolutions of the apostles, but a great deal about their acts.—HORACE MANN.

Worth Knowing

42,000,000 ACRES OF TIMBERLAND WERE DEVASTATED BY FLAMES LAST YEAR. IT WOULD TAKE 400 YEARS TO REFOREST THIS AREA AT THE PRESENT RATE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 30

D. From Death of Joshua to Call of Saul (con't).

2. The Fifteen Judges (con't).

Fourth servitude—subject to Midian 7 years, delivered by Gideon, the fifth judge for 40 years, probably the greatest judge, Judges chs. 6 and 7; 8:1-32
(Some commentators list Barak as fifth and Gideon as sixth judge.)
Gideon (Hebrew warrior, destroyer, "cutter down"); called also Jerubbaal, Fifth Judge
Son of Joash (line of Manasseh), Judges 6: 11, 19
Is made the messenger of Jehovah, 6:14-24
Early in life he obeys Jehovah, 6: 25-29
Baal worshipers seek to kill Gideon, 6:28
Gideon obtains certainty through a fleece, 6:36-40
Thus assured of God, he summons an army, 7:1-2
32,000 men reduced to 300, 7:3-8
The Midianites delivered into his hand, 7:15-25
Ephraim angry at being slighted, 8:1-3
Succoth refuses food to the army and is punished, 8:13-21
Refuses to be made a king, 8:22-23
Gideon's mistake in the matter of the ephod, 8:24-27
The land rested 40 years in Gideon's time, 8:28
Gideon has many wives; 70 sons, 8:30
Dies in a good old age, 8:32

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?

THERE is some measure of truth in the old couplet, that—

"In *ford*, in *ham*, in *ley* and *tun*
The most of English surnames run."

In other words, a large number of surnames give a vague description of the localities in which their first owners lived. Thus, a man living at the moor-lea became known as *Morley*, and another dwelling by the school field got the name *Scholfield* or *Schofield*.

Now these four names *(ford, ham, ley, tun)* have each become surnames, as well as place names, and also form elements in many compounds, such as *Guildford, Chelmsford*, and *Oxford*. The Saxons were not bridge-builders. We find a confession of their failure in this in the name of the town *Pontefract*, which originally was *Pontefractus*. This Latin name means "broken bridge." *Ham*, or "home," meant originally an enclosure, as also did *tun* or *ton*; and in these simple names we find the beginnings of our hamlets and towns.

Owing to constant war and pillage in those far-off centuries, England was the one country in Europe in which sheep-breeding could be carried on extensively, and so the wool trade became the basis of the country's wealth. Hence the importance of the *lea*, or "pasture land." Further evidence of this importance is seen in the popularity of the surname in its many forms, of which *Lee, Lea, Lear, Leigh, Laye*, and *Lees* are examples. The word originally meant a clearing, and is from Middle English *lay, ley*, "untilled land."

Answers to Correspondents

Pardew—Like its variant *Pardoe* and *Pardy*, this name is an oath surname. Our ancestors in medieval times had a European reputation for strong speech, and many oath names in disguised forms are to be found in modern directories.

Lumsden—This name in its original form was *Lumsden;* and the change of vowel is due to dialectical usage, which in old days played havoc with vowels. Thus from *Lamb* we have surnames like *Lamb, Lumb, Lemm*, and *Limb*. Again, *den* represents the Anglo-Saxon *denu*, "a valley," so that the word stands for *Lambsvalley*. What this implies exactly it is difficult to determine. It may mean a valley where lambs were pastured, or the *Lamb* may be short for *Lambert*. Probably the latter is the likelier explanation.

Allott, Allcott—These are modern forms of a name that existed centuries before the Normans crossed to England. They come from the Anglo-Saxons, who had it, with other mythological names, from their Teutonic forebears. In Anglo-Saxon the name was Aelfgeat, and meant literally "fairy-gate."

Cleaning Up for Christmas

Besides, Says This Youngster, Monday Is Always Wash Day. The Scene Was Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by June De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Sewing for Men

MEN not living at home require sewing, such as mending socks and shirts or sewing on buttons. Cleaning ties offers a good field, too.

You might find such work to do at a hotel, Y. M. C. A., college dormitory or a boarding house. By calling on the local secretary of one of these places, and stating your business, you will find him ready to co-operate with you.

Possibly the best method of attracting the men's attention would be to place a typewritten notice on the bulletin board.

By charging 10 or 15 cents for each article, one can soon find a nice income. I find it very profitable.

A suggestion for cleaning ties: Rinse them in cleaner's naphtha; air them well; press on wrong side overlaid with a damp cloth.—Mrs. S. H. P.

'Try Ammonia'

A WEALTHY bachelor had a young Negro body servant who took care of his clothing and occasionally fell heir to some article of apparel cast off by his master.

One day the master had the misfortune to get paint on a pair of new striped sports trousers, which had caused his dusky valet many an envious sigh. At sight of the paint, his hopes soared; and he pictured to himself the impression he could make on a "yallow gal" whom he had been courting unsuccessfully for some months. But his face fell in disappointment when he was told to clean off the spots and have the trousers ready for a special occasion.

A couple of days later his master inquired if the paint had been removed. The young Negro answered: "No, sah; Ah couldn' git 'em out."

"Well, what did you try? Did you use benzine?"

"Yassuh, Ah tried benzine, but hit nebah teched it."

"Did you take soap and water?"

"Yassuh, Ah scrub 'em till Ah wuz black in de face; but Ah couldn' git 'em out."

"Well, did you try ammonia?"

"Yas, *suh!*" he replied rapturously, "an' dey jes' fits me fine!"

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: George Arliss in his latest film portrays a tramp. It is not known what great historical personage this represents unless it is Gus Taxpayer.

New York Herald Tribune: Now is the time for U. S. to show its colors—and may they be neutral tints.

St. Louis Times Star: And the laundry is especially hard on linen that has been used to wipe razor blades.

Punch: "I blush for the modern politician," declares a correspondent. An honest and, we hope, a remunerative job.

Troy Record: The war in Africa reveals vast progress in the tactics of censorship.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed answers appear elsewhere on the page

1. What Senator has just announced that he would welcome the support of liberals in securing the Republican presidential nomination?

2. Who is the new President of Czechoslovakia?

3. Is it true that the national debt of the United States has passed the $30,000,000,000 mark?

4. To what figure, according to Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, could America's national debt be run without reaching the relative debt burden of Britain?

5. Why has the Mexican Chamber of Deputies asked former President Calles to leave the country?

6. What country has just extended its military training to 13,000,000 men?

7. What well-known university professor has been nominated to the Permanent Court of International Justice, to succeed Frank B. Kellogg, resigned?

8. George H. Dern, Unted States Secretary of War, has just returned from the Philippine Islands. Is he confident of the ability of the Filipinos to govern themselves?

9. What strategically situated railroad of 1365 miles has just been completed after two years of night and day work by convict labor?

10. What new course for primary, grade, and high schools is urged by the United States Department of Commerce?

11. What boost has the Townsend plan received in Michigan?

12. What prominent British statesman has been forced out of office because of his efforts to restore East African peace by rewarding Mussolini with two thirds of Ethiopia?

13. Would it be safe to say that the American farmers' gross income for 1935 was more than 10 per cent in excess of the 1934 figure?

14. For what purpose has Roumania agreed with France and Czechoslovakia to devote the $70,000,000 which is owed to these countries?

15. Has autonomous rule for Northern China been launched?

16. The President of what South American country passed on last week?

17. What woman is rated as the outstanding individual performer of 1935 among women athletes, by the fifth annual Associated Press sports poll?

18. What nation at the Naval Conference in London has proposed abandoning ratios for big navies?

19. What city has removed liquor drinkers from relief rolls?

20. According to General Graziani, Italian commander on the southern Ethiopian front, the private sanctions of what one man had kept the Italian forces from being well on the road to Addis Ababa?

(What is your score?)

Ah! the Quintuplets!

Pictures of the Famous Dionne Children Have Seized the Attention of This Little Miss. June De Bella Contributed the Snapshot.

For the Scrapbook

Useful Books

Books that you may carry to the fire, and hold readily in your hand, are the most useful after all.—*Samuel Johnson.*

Truth

General abstract truth is the most precious of all blessings; without it man is blind; it is the eye of reason.—*Rousseau.*

Work

How much happier humanity would be if work, instead of a means to existence, were its end! But, in order that this marvelous change may come about, all mankind must follow the example of the artist, or, better yet, become artists themselves; for the word Artist, in its widest acceptations, means to me the man who takes pleasure in what he does.—*Rodin.*

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Voting for Officers

Question: When nominations were in order for officers to be elected at the next regular meeting, a motion prevailed that the present officers be renominated for their present positions and nominations be closed. What is the correct procedure to elect the officers?

Answer: If the bylaws require elections to be by ballot, the officers must be elected that way, even though but one name is nominated for each office. In balloting, however, unless the bylaws explicitly restrict voting to those nominated, a member may vote for anyone who is eligible, regardless of whether or not such person is nominated. Nominations do not elect. They are for the convenience of those voting.

It is assumed that the motion described was adopted by a two-thirds vote, since such a vote is necessary to close nominations. However, nominations can be reopened by a majority vote. If the bylaws do not prohibit nominations at the meeting called for the election; at that meeting nominations can be reopened and additional nominations made. But as before stated, even if additional nominations are not made, other names may be voted for.

Daily Anecdote

A Painter's Praise

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ANNIBALE, CARRACCI, Italian painter of the Bolognese school, was in a company where great praise was being bestowed upon the group of the Laocoon, one of the finest remaining specimens of ancient sculpture, and which is now in the Vatican at Rome. With every other person praising the group, Carracci's silence on the subject was the more noticeable.

When one of the company expressed surprise, Carracci's only reply was to pick up a pencil and sketch the Laocoon with as much fidelity as if the group had been before him. It was convincing proof of the high place it occupied in his esteem.

"Poets," said he, "paint with words, and painters speak with the pencil."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operation

(Houston Chronicle)

Houston, Texas

A SIDELIGHT on business competition of 1935, as contrasted with the "cutthroat" practices of decades ago, is supplied in a flood story about the Phenix Dairy and the Lone Star Creamery.

The Lone Star, at Franklin and Louisiana, near the bridge, went out of operation Saturday.

But the Phenix Dairy stepped into the breach. M. C. Oldham, president and general manager of the Phenix, offered his plant's facilities to the Lone Star.

Since then Phenix has been serving as a receiving station for Lone Star's raw milk, pasteurizing it for the Lone Star and giving space for Lone Star's delivery service.

Mr. Oldham was reluctant to discuss the arrangement. "I don't see why a little thing like that is worth a story," he said.

Anyway, he admitted that the Lone Star would be the "guest" of the Phenix plant for about a week longer.

In Lighter Vein

The Whole Truth

Judge (to witness): "Was your friend in the habit of talking to himself when he was alone?"

Witness: "To tell the truth, your honor, I never was with him when he was alone."

Rare Coin

"Here, Aunt," said the returned traveler, "is a franc I brought you from Paris as a souvenir."

"Thank you," said the dear lady. "I wish you would have brought me one of the Latin quarters I read so much about."—*Long Beach Press-Telegram.*

Shake!

"Did you pass your exam?"

"Well, it was like this—you see—"

"Shake! Neither did I."—*Brown Jug.*

Pass the Soap

An 18-inch bird bath that the whole family will enjoy as much as the birds do.—*Hackensack* (N. J.) *department store bulletin, spotted by Literary Digest.*

The Reason

Judge: "And why do you think I should be lenient with you?"

Defendant: "It's my lawyer's first case."

Hm-m!

"Why does a woman say she's been shopping when she hasn't bought a thing?"

"Why does a man say he's been fishing when he hasn't caught anything?"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho.

2. Dr. Eduard Beneš.

3. Yes. The national debt has just reached a new high record of $30,555,791,967.

4. $100,000,000,000.

5. The Mexican law-makers regard Calles's presence in Mexico as "a motive for unrest and disorders."

6. Russia.

7. Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard University Law School.

8. Yes.

9. A new trans-Siberian railroad.

10. A safety course, embracing accident prevention on land and sea, and in the air.

11. V. W. Main, running on a Townsend Plan platform, won the election to Congress from the Third District.

12. Sir Samuel Hoare, formerly Foreign Secretary.

13. Yes. The Department of Agriculture reports that the farm income for this year was $8,110,000,000, or 12 per cent more than last year.

14. Roumania intends to spend this money on her armed forces.

15. Yes. A semiautonomous political council from the North China provinces of Hopei and Chahar has been accorded partial political independence from the Nanking Government.

16. President Gomez of Venezuela passed on. He has been temporarily succeeded by General Contreras.

17. Helen Wills Moody polled 136 points, and the runner-up, Mrs. Vare, polled 76.

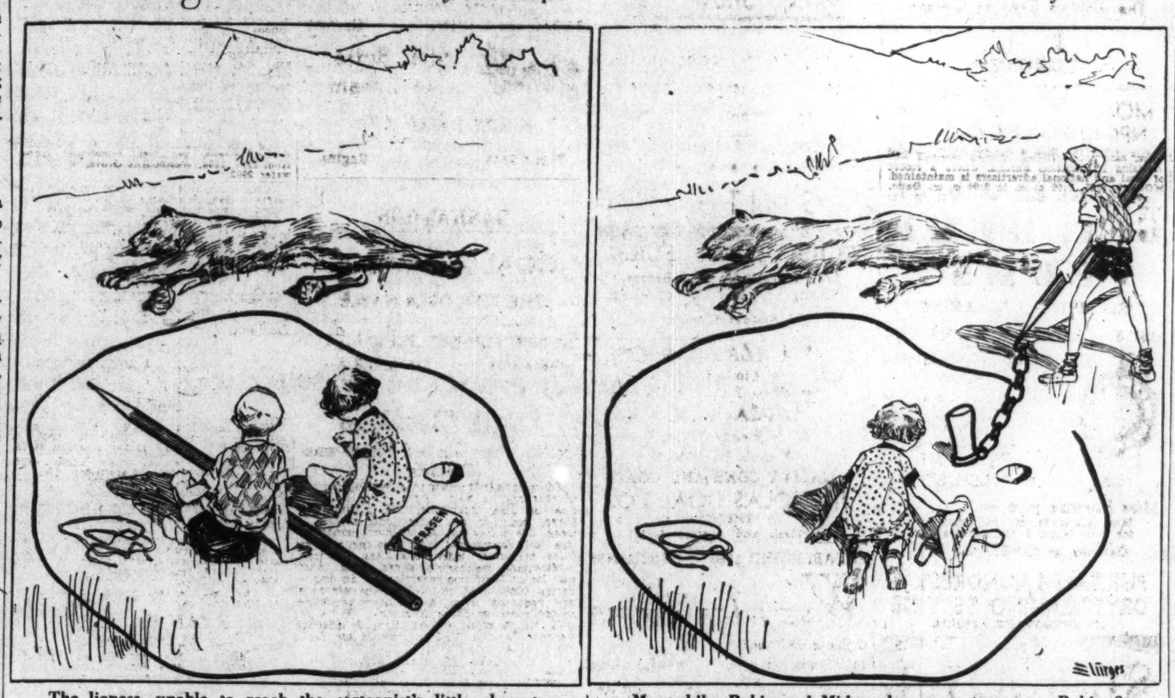
18. The British have proposed that the naval powers shall each decide upon future building programs for a six-year period and agree to keep within pronounced limits.

19. Denver, Paul D. Schriver, WPA Administrator, says, "Anyone who has the money to buy liquor does not need Federal relief."

20. "We paid for 800 Fords in advance," said General Graziani, "but the sale was canceled when Henry Ford began his private sanctions."

The Magic Pencil—*A Way to Escape*

By STURGES



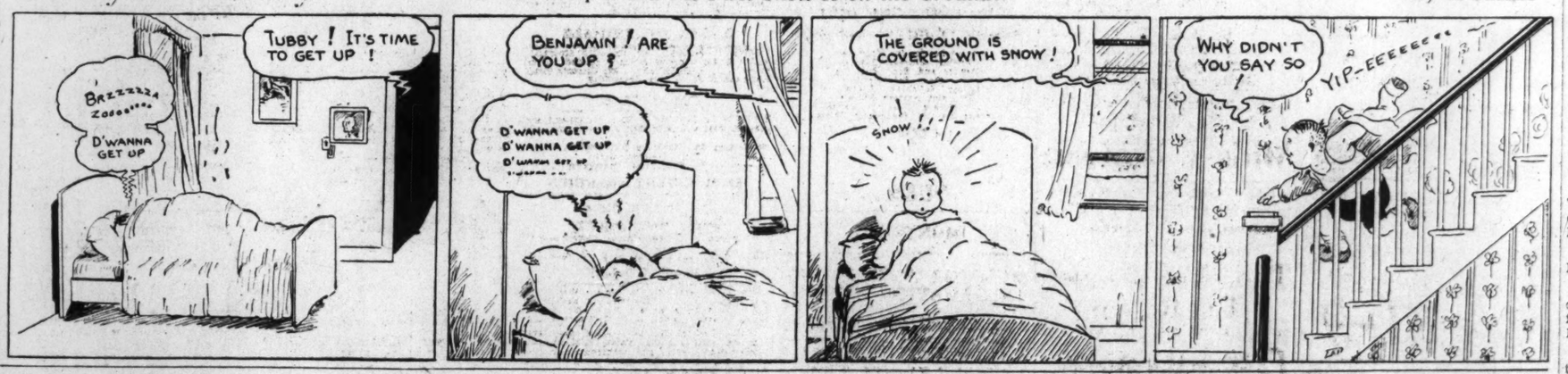
The lioness, unable to reach the cartoonist's little characters because of the border line drawn by the Magic Pencil, decides to stand by—but soon is sound asleep.

Meanwhile, Robin and Midge plan a way to escape. Robin first erases a bit of the border line, and then uses the Magic Pencil to produce a stake and a heavy chain!

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Who Can Sleep When the First Snow Is on the Ground?*

By LE PELLEY



The Adventures of Waddles—*Christmas Guests and Gifts*

By THE HAGERS

FOR CHRISTMAS, I INVITE MY AUNT MATILDA AND FRIEND GRANDPA BRANT.
I ALSO ASK, TO SPEND THE DAY, SOME DUCK WHOSE HOME IS FAR AWAY.
WE FEAST, AND LAUGH AS WE ALL TRY TO FIND ROOM FOR OUR MINCE-MEAT PIE.
THEN, UNDERNEATH THE CHRISTMAS TREE ARE GIFTS FOR ALL, INCLUDING ME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Room in the Inn"

THE most wonderful Christmas story ever told was written by Luke nearly 2000 years ago. It is in the second chapter of his Gospel, where the disciple relates the coming to Bethlehem of Mary and Joseph and the birth of the infant Jesus, and the laying of the child in a manger "because there was no room for them in the inn."

"No room for them in the inn." Then. And now? Twenty centuries later? Are not the chambers of Christendom too often occupied so that there is no room for the Christ-child?

Writing in the Ladies' Home Journal, December, 1907, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, said:

> Christmas to me is the reminder of God's great gift,—His spiritual idea, man and the universe,—a gift which so transcends mortal, material, sensual giving that the merriment, mad ambition, rivalry, and ritual of our common Christmas seem a human mockery in mimicry of the real worship in commemoration of Christ's coming.

Can we not in humility and gratitude so order our lives that merely material pursuits and worldly pleasures shall not crowd out from our days consecration to higher and holier purpose? Thus shall we be making room in the inn for the Christ, our individual human lives will approach more nearly the beauty of holiness which was the Master's, and every day will be a Christmas.

Reversing the Snowball

TARIFFS, quotas and other trade barriers between nations tend to pile up by a sort of snowball process. One nation's action induces retaliation or self-protection by another, and so the walls grow which cut the world into small economic compartments.

The new trade agreement between the United States and the Netherlands illustrates a process by which the American State Department evidently hopes to reverse the direction of this snowball rolling and so gradually reduce instead of increase the barriers. The negotiators are realistic enough to recognize that artificial protections to domestic industries cannot be thrown down all at once; time must be allowed for adjustment. But they now exchange reductions in American duties for expansions in Dutch quotas, cutting rates on tulip bulbs, cocoa and other imports in which the Dutch are interested while quotas are increased for American wheat and flour and other products.

The importance of these mutual concessions is heightened when it is realized that they apply not only to the Netherlands proper, but also to the colonies, such as the Netherlands Indies, West Indies and Dutch Guiana, which compose an extensive empire. The depth of the tariff cuts is not great. In the case of the Canadian agreement, some observers have remarked that many of the affected items are merely put back about where they were before the Hawley-Smoot tariff. But with the Dutch agreement added to those with Canada, Sweden, Belgium, Brazil and several Latin-American countries, there is a hopeful impetus given to a world policy of cumulative concessions instead of cumulative barriers.

Children First

WHEN the United States Supreme Court stamped its seal of disapproval on the National Recovery Act it left to the several states the regulation of labor conditions which it held was unconstitutionally attempted by federal agencies under the NRA.

Unhappily some states are not playing the game. At least they are not exercising sufficient powers to restrain certain abuses. Flagrant abuses in the case of child labor. A recent report of the National report of the National Child Labor Committee cites conditions in New Jersey silk mills where 14-year-old children are working at $4 to $7 a week.

In California there is reported employment of many thousands of school children. North Carolina shows an increase in child labor, most of it in textile mills. New York city, in September, issued nearly four times as many full-time work permits to 14 and 15-year-old boys and girls as it did in September, 1934.

The wrongness of all this, under the convenient cloak of "states' rights," does not end with the exploitation of children, deplorable as that is. In the unskilled labor market, too often unscrupulous—or often hard-driven—employers find they can clinch a "better" bargain with the child, who thus works to help support a father or mother rendered jobless through adolescent competition. Will the states, can the states, handle the problem of child labor? Or will greed and avarice defy state legislation and state administration and force ratification of the child labor amendment?

Mr. Eden Steps Up

MR. ANTHONY EDEN'S appointment as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the British Cabinet is one of those apparent inevitabilities in which the only element of surprise is postponement.

Mr. Eden has been suggested for the Foreign Secretaryship a number of times, and almost as many times some reason for passing over the suggestion has been found.

Youth—Mr. Eden is the youngest Foreign Secretary since the days of Earl Granville eighty-four years ago—was against him not many months ago.

Even after the Baldwin Cabinet found itself forced to repudiate Sir Samuel Hoare's offices in the now very dead Ethiopian peace plan, Mr. Eden seemed still to be regarded as unavailable. This time it was pointed out that he was associated, at any rate in the public mind, with the proposed diplomatic butchering, and that consequent unpopularity in League-minded Britain was an obstacle to his appointment! It seemed to be out of sight and out of mind that Mr. Eden was obviously opposed to this little design for slicing, even to the extent of threatening to resign his post as Secretary for League Affairs when he learned of it.

The last-found reason against his Foreign Ministership was better, for it complimented Mr. Eden on being too valuable at Geneva, and thus indicated, perhaps unwittingly, how very valuable he would be in London. Already that indication is being borne out. Mr. Eden in the days just previous to his appointment had been working to bring the small powers in behind Britain to support collective action. Greece, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania were already lining up.

For Britain, determined as she now is to keep alive and to strengthen if possible a collective system that dates back only to 1919, it should be a distinct advantage to have in charge of foreign affairs a statesman who has received his entire diplomatic education in the period of the "new diplomacy." One of the disadvantages under which the League machinery has always had to operate is the semiloyalty of diplomats who have more faith in the methods in which they were schooled before the war than in present-day idealism.

This is a transition period in which the collective idea of security is being put to its first real test. The doubts, the hesitancy, the attempt to keep some of the old wine of secret negotiations and alliances in the new bottles of world organization for world security are understandable. But confidence in the collective system will not be won that way and it is confidence above all things that the collective system needs now.

Mr. Eden's appointment will do something to inspire that confidence and to bolster the world's trust—unfortunately in need of bolstering the last two weeks—that the League of Nations will receive the same sturdy support from the British Government that it has received from the British people.

No Schools for Scandal

TODAY, the Suffolk County grand jury began hearing charges of job and contract selling which threaten to shake the entire setup of Boston public school officialdom.

Beginning with sufficiently scandalous implications that certain so-called "bagmen" had been collecting $50 from schoolteachers to keep them on the permanent lists, allegations now involve "high officials," one of whom, it is charged, attempted to collect $3000 from Patrick Fleming, now a G-man, in return for appointing him as supervisor of attendance.

In fact, as the stick of investigation stirs the waters, the apparently clear stream of Boston school operation becomes increasingly murky with rumors and implications.

Falling as it does so close upon the unfortunate displacement of Dr. Payson Smith as commissioner of education, the local school scandal is a second jarring blow to education in this section. There is a very grave danger that Massachusetts' long recognized eminence in the field of education may be lost if her citizens do not take determined and militant action against the type of activity illustrated in the present graft investigation and in the school commissioner appointment. "Bagmen" may collect the slight savings of substitute schoolteachers, but—to borrow another current colloquialism—in the long run it is the public, especially the future citizens, who are left "holding the bag."

It is not merely against present abuses, but against the possible undermining of public education in Boston as a whole that the grand jury is now called upon to act. It must push the investigation to the fullest possible extent; must reach a decision which will justify the public school system under a democratic government, no matter what high officials are toppled in the process; must either completely exonerate or cause the resignation of a committee whose members even more than others in public service should be above even the appearance of wrong.

Trade, Lives and War

Book News of the Day

PROF. CHARLES SEYMOUR wades into the neutrality debate brandishing a fixed idea, and challenging nearly everyone in sight, AMERICAN NEUTRALITY, 1914-1917 (Yale University Press. $2). The United States, he contends, did not enter the World War because of its grossly material trade and financial stake with the allies. The dollar sign in distress, crying in high places, was not enough to budge either Wilson or the country, so tenacious was the desire for peace. One factor, and that alone, was potent enough to provoke America to battle, the Yale expert believes; that was the drowning of American men and women by German submarines.

Professor Seymour, from the crusading zeal of his little book, takes keen pleasure in flying in the face of the Walter Millis and Ray Stannard Baker school (not to mention Senator Nye and his Senate bloodhounds) which puts profits first and moral indignation second as war causes. Wilson took his moral stand on the best international law then available, the argument runs, and then resisted all the borings from within of Page, Lansing and House, giving in only when the unforeseen and terrible submarine warfare cut loose.

The argument, however, is not convincing. Much better have said that the financial stake with the allies was the predisposing cause, and the submarine killings the inciting force. Much better lay the stress on the fact that Wilson, however stubborn and high-minded his stand for neutrality, had chosen a cause doomed from the start. Wars, always fought with economic as well as military weapons (as in the case of the continental blockade against Napoleon), now had the submarine, and the encircled nation could slip under the blockade to rove the seas at will after prey.

Nevertheless, the Seymour book gives the reader a severe jolt. His pamphleteer's fire, directed particularly at loose thinking from the Senate investigators, provokes this reflection: Perhaps the United States, bracing itself against injuries to trade, is forgetting to steel itself for the shock from killings of American citizens. There are always the adventurous to say "Tosh," as did several score on May 1, 1915, when the Lusitania sailed in the face of a German warning published in the newspapers.

One sentence in the Seymour book has a razor edge: Peace "will depend on the willingness of the peoples to accept injuries to American interests [against lives as well as trade] without retaliation." Professor Seymour believes Americans cannot take such assaults lying down. Hence join the collective peace system, he says. That is one way out. As for the more numerous isolationists today, who take fright from the Hoare-Laval plan, the burden of proof is on them to show that they can endure killings as well as trade sabotage. S. R. D.

Wrong Address—Right People

"A LOVELY bride!" said Nancy lovingly, as she watched her niece in her pretty, ruffled apron go importantly to the door of her little new home in answer to the bell. "Whoever would have thought, Helen, that Susan, of all the girls, would have proved to be the ablest homemaker?"

"Yes, she was always such a happy-go-lucky little rascal," agreed her sister, smiling. "But just look around you!"

It *was* a home! Pools of soft yellow light under shaded lamps, lovely purple shadows elsewhere, a bright fire in the small grate, Tom's slippers put by the hearth to toast cozily until he came from the office. The tea table, with its new cups and plates, the dainty sandwiches and tiny frosted cookies. The freshly lighted Christmas candle set in a nest of crisp red and green holly, and tied with a holiday bow of red satin ribbon. How wonderful, indeed, to find Susan and Tom changed from night-club prowlers to real home folk! The two aunts beamed with gratification.

The open door let in a draft of bracing, freezing air, and a few adventurous snowflakes from the mass that was falling outside.

"Why, if it isn't Cousin Mattie!" cried Susan in glad surprise. "Come in, darling, do!"

Nancy and Helen smiled and exclaimed a glad welcome. Everyone loved sweet little old Cousin Mattie. She was really only middle-aged, but so quaint and old-fashioned one thought of her as belonging to a lavender and lace past.

* * *

Suddenly Helen started. She leaned closer to whisper in confidential excitement.

"For pity's sake, Nancy, who's that man with her? Doesn't he look exactly like Mr. Pickwick's pictures?"

"He's no one I've ever seen. Why, Cousin Mattie's positively radiant. What's come over her?"

Helen shook her head mutely as the pair, divested now of their wraps, followed Susan to the tea table.

"Merry Christmas dears!" cried Cousin Mattie, all in a glow. "Joel, these are my cousins, Nancy and Helen. And this is Joel Applegate," she paused, and added breathlessly, "my fiancé!"

There was an astonished and an electric silence as the ladies stared for a second at the beaming pair, then came a rush of hearty, sincere congratulations. Cousin Mattie was led to the seat of honor and kissed until her eyes shone, and Mr. Applegate was placed proudly beside her after having had his hand nearly shaken off. Susan said the teakettle hadn't boiled yet, but would be ready presently and sat down with the guests until it was.

"But this is such a surprise, Cousin Mattie!" declared Nancy, thrilled. "Aren't you the sly one, though, to spring a secret like this on us!"

"I haven't known it myself very long," confided Aunt Mattie. "And it's really due to you, Nancy, that it ever came about at all."

"To me!" gasped Nancy. "Why, Cousin Mattie—why, I never saw Mr. Applegate before in my life!"

Mr. Applegate's eyes twinkled, and Cousin Mattie gave her own delicious tinkling, music-box laugh.

"Well, this is the way it was, my dear," she explained. "I just couldn't resist opening your beautiful little gift box, all tied up with gorgeous, chiffon holly ribbon and mistletoe tucked under the knot, even though Christmas won't be until tomorrow. And when I saw that turquoise and rose and gold necklace—oh, my dear! It did something to me!"

* * *

Cousin Mattie's tone came close to being awed, and Nancy's face was a study.

"Usually, you know," the prospective bride went on, "I get aprons and bedroom slippers at Christmas. Not, of course, that I don't enjoy them thoroughly, for I do. But—a necklace! And such a necklace!

"Well, to make a long story short, I just had to show it off. So I went to a party I had meant to refuse because of the inclement weather, and there I met my old friend Joel, for the first time in years. And—well, we renewed our acquaintance. We expect to be married," finished Cousin Mattie blushing charmingly, "sometime in January."

"And so," rounded out Joel, his ruddy face covered with smiles, "your excellent choice of a Christmas gift brought happiness to two very lonely people, Miss Nancy, who will always be grateful."

Susan went to the kitchen.

"Oh," breathed Nancy, with diffidence, and finding it hard to choose the right words, "I don't deserve this, really, I don't—"

"Yes, you do, Aunt Nancy!" said Susan firmly, as she returned with her pot of tea and a little dish of lemon. "I know, because you've done wonders for us this year, too. Until your gift to Tom and me came, we had been using the flat just for a place to hang up our hats in between parties. And now it is our home, a real home!"

She gestured with the hand that wore the new wedding ring, and everyone admitted with royal fervor that it was, most certainly, a real home.

* * *

"She gave us this teapot, ladies" and Mr. Applegate! A little red and brown earthen pot that changed the whole world for us. You see, it's almost exactly like the one Mother used to use, and when I saw it and remembered the sort of home she and Dad made together—well, I got busy then and there and called off a party date. Then I set our own table, scrambled some eggs, opened some jelly Aunt Helen had sent to help fill up our very new shelves, and made tea in the little pot.

"And over our supper Tom and I talked about it and made a solemn vow to settle down and be a genuine mister and missus, instead of a couple of old gadabouts. And it's working out something grand! We're the happiest married folk on earth, Aunt Nancy, thanks to you!"

They all looked with affectionate admiration at the overwhelmed Nancy.

"Nobody, nobody else at all," declared Susan soberly, "would ever have dreamed of giving a red and brown earthen teapot to frivolous me."

"Nor a beautiful necklace to me!" chimed in Aunt Mattie eagerly.

"It's a gift," declared Helen. "She's always been like that. Instinctively she gives exactly the right thing to the right person at the right time. I wish I could do it, but I can't."

Nancy was speechless, her cheeks scarlet, but she smiled her thanks to one and sundry.

How could she, under the circumstances, accepting their praise under false pretenses though she was, tell them that for the first time in her life she had absent-mindedly made a mistake in addressing her gifts, that the teapot had been meant for Cousin Mattie, and the necklace for Susan? M. S. C.

"Gold, and Frankincense, and Myrrh"

Reprinted by request from The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 23, 1929.

LARGE flakes of snow floated down upon the street, covering up the ugly places, and spreading a soft, white mantle over the city.

On the streets, thronged with Christmas Eve shoppers, walked three Strangers, interested and interesting. Then one whispered to his companion and hurriedly left him, to follow a man who had just passed. He trailed him through the crowded thoroughfares . . . to a mean street in a mean neighborhood. As the man was about to enter a house on this street, the Stranger touched him on the shoulder, and said, "Friend, may I go in with you? I want to talk with you."

The man turned slowly and looked at the Stranger through eyes out of which had fled hope, confidence, joy, and the expectancy of good news.

"Come in," he answered, without enthusiasm. And the two men went into the house. A woman met them with a welcoming smile . . . a smile that struggled with a secret fear.

"Now tell me, what is the trouble?" asked the stranger when they were seated.

With bowed head the man talked: "Things never go right for me . . . I get a position, then lose it through no fault of my own. . . . When I have the right to expect advancement, someone steps ahead of me and takes what should be mine. . . . When I manage to save a little money, something always happens to take it all, and leaves us in debt. Last week I lost my position . . . it wasn't my fault . . . but my employer was hit hard by the break in the stock market . . . so he had to let somebody go . . . and, of course, it would have to be me. . . ."

The Stranger listened to the man, patiently and sympathetically. Then he spoke. . . . He talked to them for a long time, and as he talked the woman's face radiated hope . . . joy . . . peace. The man . . . though slower to respond . . . became interested and thoughtful. Very soon the look of despair gave way to hope. When the Stranger took his leave, hope had yielded to confidence.

The Wise Man had offered them his gift of "gold" . . . the idea of man, the ruler . . . not the sport of circumstances nor the victim of "fate."

"A sham! . . . a lot of foolishness! . . . Bah!" The second Stranger turned quickly on hearing the muttering of an old man who leaned heavily on a cane, and walked haltingly along the street. For a moment he hesitated, then decided to follow the old gentleman.

The object of his interest turned into a street on which were pretentious dwellings revealing evidences of wealth. He stopped before one of these and was about to walk up the path leading to the front door when the Stranger touched him on the arm, and said, "Pardon me, have you lost something?"

"Only faith in people . . . in honesty . . . justice . . . sincerity . . . that's all," growled the old fellow, bitterly, as he turned to frown at his questioner.

The Stranger laughed long and heartily. . . . "Oh! oh! you know that isn't really true. . . . Why you're going to prove it isn't . . . right now."

A man was approaching . . . a man whose face was radiant with joy and keen with expectation. He walked with a light step and with the assurance of one who possesses all things. He was about to pass them when he suddenly hesitated, looked at the old gentleman, then addressing him, said, "A merry Christmas to you, sir."

The old man stared at the man, dumbfounded. Then suddenly he called: "Jackson . . . here, Jackson! . . . come back!"

The man returned and smiled under the close scrutiny of the old gentleman, who finally said, "I fired you last week because I lost a lot of money when the market tumbled . . . and felt poor. And yet you don't hate me!"

"Why no, sir! Why should I hate you?"

"But how can you be so cheerful tonight? Have you got another job?"

"Not yet, but I'll get one. . . . I know I'll get one now . . . I've been talking with a Wise Man . . . and he gave me the best Christmas gift I have ever received. . . ."

The old man pondered for several seconds. . . . "A 'wise man' eh?" . . . then looking up at the Stranger who had talked with him, he said . . . "So have I been talking with a Wise Man. . . . Here, Jackson, your old job is yours whenever you want it. . . . Good night, and a merry Christmas to you both."

As he was about to walk up the path leading to his house, he dropped his cane. He hesitated as Jackson took a step forward to recover it, but the Stranger held him back. Then the old man walked up the path, erect, and without a cane . . . for the Stranger had given him a Christmas gift: sweet-smelling myrrh . . . a thought of healing fragrance which revealed the Christ at Christmas. A. J. P.

The Wide Horizon

Borah vs. Hoover

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

I REMEMBER traveling over to Baltimore from Washington in 1928 to hear Senator Borah make a speech supporting Mr. Hoover, then a candidate for the Presidency against Alfred E. Smith. A good many speeches were made that election year, but it is my impression that none of them compared with the hard-hitting declarations of the shaggy, leonine Senator from Idaho. Mr. Borah stumped the country for Hoover, devoting himself primarily to the dry issue.

It is difficult to remember speech from speech at this distance, but the Baltimore occasion was unforgettable, because of the magnificent appearance of the great Senator, his easy way of stirring and handling a monster crowd, his platform presence, and above all, the ferocious earnestness with which he hammered out his points, which always gained double strength from the impression he created of holding himself in check. What would he do if he really did let himself go, you always thought! As a platform speaker surely few men in the country can equal him.

Mr. Borah's hat now either is, or is not, in the ring. Nobody can be quite sure which. At any rate, he has gone further in seeking the presidential nomination than he has ever gone before in a lifetime of politics. But in any event, the striking thing in the situation, and typical of Mr. Borah's whole career, is that his present move is largely at the expense of the beliefs and hopes of Mr. Hoover, the very man he so effectively supported in 1928.

* * *

If Mr. Borah and Mr. Hoover could come to terms, and unite forces, they might well defeat Mr. Roosevelt. In the present temper of the country, the driving force of such a combination would be irresistible. But the combination is impossible. Next, after Mr. Roosevelt himself, Mr. Hoover today probably chiefly dislikes the views of Mr. Borah. And it is doubtful if Mr. Borah would not pick the present tenant of the White House himself rather than his predecessor, if forced to give a preference. The attitude of the two erstwhile allies is symbolic of much of the difference that exists between the two wings of the Republican Party; a difference that now weakens the whole attack on the New Deal; that threatens to make the Republican convention at Cleveland, next June, a shambles, unless heroic steps are taken in the meantime to close ranks.

Here in Washington, it is hard to make outside readers share the feeling that neither Mr. Hoover nor Mr. Borah is personally a very serious contender for the nomination. Each of the two has millions of ardent supporters who would flock to the banner devotedly if it were raised. The difficulty is that the army of one man is not the army of the other.

Has not Mr. Borah flirted with the Townsendites, for example, sponsored heterodox economic views, urged inflation, and quarreled with nearly every major Republican leader of the last thirty years? How would the East like that?

It is more difficult, perhaps, to depict the political unavailability of Mr. Hoover. But let me recall another speech, this one delivered by Mr. Hoover himself, in Cleveland; yes, in the very auditorium in which the Republicans will meet next June. The speech was made before the convention of the American Bankers Association, Oct. 3, 1930, a year after the crash. I have just reread that speech.

Mr. Hoover minimized the slump; he felt it was temporary; indeed, signs of recovery were at hand. The upset, Mr. Hoover insisted, was largely of European origin. The United States, he forecast, would recover before Europe, when it would be America's kindly duty to give a helping hand to the Old World. He repudiated "any retreat from our American philosophy of constantly increasing standards of living" as an "acceptance of a cesspool of poverty."

* * *

It would be cruel to quote further here from a speech which once drew an ovation from the crowded Cleveland Auditorium; but who can doubt that the address will be quoted from many times next summer if Borah and Hoover factions really do lock horns? A more ironical speech, in retrospect, never was uttered—and yet I recollect that as we stood there beside the presidential train in the mild fall evening, with a gentle breeze off the lake, waiting to start, plump George Akerson, the President's secretary, demanded happily if it had not been an admirable address, and received a bland approval from a group of newsmen. Ah, me! I wonder what the Democrats will do with that recommendation that unemployment should be met by expansion of public works?

Nobody can deny that fate has been unkind to Mr. Hoover, or that he is now making effective assaults, in his new manner, upon the New Deal. But that he is a politically vulnerable candidate, as is Mr. Borah himself, no one can gainsay either. The prospect at this juncture is that both men, after a preliminary flurry or two at Cleveland, will play their parts from the sidelines. They may even coach their teams, which is a vital part of the game, though the obtuse grandstand will always hold its cheers and attention solely for the fair-faced novice who happens to carry the ball.